

JPRS 83701

16 June 1983

Near East/South Asia Report

No. 2769

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16 June 1983

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

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FUTURE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN ARAB WORLD DISCUSSED

Scientific Backwardness Criticized

Kuwait AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 289, Dec 82 pp 20-21

/Article by Dr 'Abd al-'Azim Anis: "What is the Future of Scientific Research in Our Arab Homeland?"

/Text/ It saddens both me and many of those like me who work in scientific research to find that the research centers and universities in the Arab Homeland do not keep up with the main scientific developments happening in Europe or the United States, if these developments are recent, like those that have happened in the last 10 years, for example. I speak here about the main developments, not just about any developments. I used to think 10 years was a long enough time for these research centers to become aware of these new discoveries, at least insofar as understanding them, studying them and criticizing them goes, let alone developing them further or adding to them.

Discoveries such as these are the fruit of the dynamism of the advanced industrial societies. Therefore, it seems to me that until our societies are transformed from industrially underdeveloped societies to advanced ones, it will be impossible to imagine such discoveries being made by us.

But it is necessary that we at least follow them, and that we translate the basic works which appear about them abroad, and that educational sessions be held in the research institutes and universities to discuss these discoveries and cast some light on their secrets. In this way, we would be prepared for the time when we will be able to contribute and develop and thus be among the participants in the international research effort.

Is this happening?

I don't believe it is at all, in any part of our Arab World. At least, I am sure it is not happening in Egypt. I will give two examples of basic developments in the area of the mathematical sciences, the area I know well, I did not find any interest in these developments in Egypt. There is no doubt that this is the state of things in other fields.

Catastrophe Theory

Since I returned from Kuwait more than a year ago, I have been asking the research centers if there is any interest in what is called 'catastrophe theory' in Europe. This new theory has been under development for the past 10 years, ever since the first book on the subject, written by the French mathematician Rene Toum, appeared in 1972. The importance of this theory is that its applications go beyond the traditional limits of mathematical applications in physics or engineering to applications in the biological, medical and social sciences, and even research on war and peace. For this reason, it has stirred up much discussion, disagreement and intellectual controversy among scientists in Europe and the United States. The dust of these intellectual battles fills the air of scientific research there to this day. But we, or rather those specialists among us, do not know a thing about it. Perhaps our specialists have never even heard about the theory itself.

It is the reader's right--since the topic has been raised--to have me say something about this theory here, so that we can grasp some of its importance. The mathematical sciences, from Newton until General /theory of/ Relativity, had developed in close connection with astronomy and physics. This fact gave mathematical discoveries in most cases a specific character. Mathematics can describe slow and continuous changes and such things as the motion of the planets and stars, etc. But not all natural phenomena occur in this way. There are natural phenomena that occur suddenly, such as the boiling of water, the melting of ice, the occurrence of earthquakes, etc. In the biological sciences, we find such sudden behavior to be a basic phenomenon in many situations. An example of this is the cell, which replicates in a steady, normal fashion and then suddenly doubles and redoubles in a cancerous fashion. If we move to the social and political sciences, we find that these modal transformations, which occur suddenly, are a tangible phenomenon, such as a stock market collapsing, the outbreak of wars, revolutions, etc. In daily life, we speak of the straw that broke the camel's back without being able to describe this phenomenon scientifically.

Extant mathematical techniques were unable to describe these sudden modal transformations, let alone explain them, for numerous reasons among them being, as we have already said, the fact that the mathematical sciences grew up in the embrace of the physical sciences. Their discoveries were influenced by this fact to a large degree. In addition, these sudden transformations require a mathematical symbolism different from that we are accustomed to.

Why Are We Not Interested?

As the European specialists say, Rene Toum, the brilliant French mathematician who in 1972 published the first book on the subject called 'Structural Stability and Formation Creation', in the beginning dreamed basically of subjugating the biological sciences amthematically, which is to say, he wanted to build mathematical models which would describe and analyze basic biological phenomena. Rene Toum used the theories of the famous French mathematician Poincare concerning dynamic systems. Despite that, his book was a model of new concepts and ideas and unique intellectual structure.

Though Rene Toum was not concerned in his work with the social or political sciences, it was natural that many social and political scientists should eagerly grasp this golden opportunity to make use of his theory. Rene Toum called these sudden changes 'catastrophes' because the word 'catastrophe' in French is capable, in his opinion, of communicating the feeling of sudden, dramatic change. However, some of the connotations of this word in many applications are misleading, although this is of no concern to us. Since Rene Toum named his theory, it has become known all over the world as 'the theory of catastrophes.' Catastrophes are divided mathematically into two types: primal and general catastrophes!

There is no doubt that a theory such as this has important effects on the development of the science of logic, especially mathematical logic, which has been restricted by and large until today to Aristotelian logic. We can expect a new mathematical comprehension of dialectical logic, which began with Hegel.

The strange thing is that most applications of catastrophe theory (which are non-controversial) are in the physical sciences and engineering, and not in the biological or social sciences. Many think that this is the kind of thing to be expected in the near future, and that broad and useful utilization of this theory in the biological sciences will come somewhat down the line. Only after this will it be possible to expect successful applications in the social sciences. This is not everyone's opinion at any rate. It suffices to point to the attempt by Romanian scientists to build a mathematical model using the theory of catastrophes which will explain the problem of the conflict between the socialist and capitalist camps on the one hand, and the conflict between the poor nations and the rich on the other.

Are we in the Arab Homeland interested in this great scientific development, with its extensive applications?

To my knowledge, no research center in the Arab World is interested in studying or broadening the circle of discussion about this theory in the various fields. It would please me very much to be proved wrong!

As for the second example illustrating the sleep in which our research institutes are immersed, it is connected to a more specialized but no less important field. It is the attempt to penetrate to the foundations of the mathematical sciences which is known as 'non-analogical analysis.' This development began in the United States, again about 10 years ago, and was the brainchild of an American mathematician named Abraham Robinson. However, it quickly took on new dimensions. Numerous conferences on this topic were held in Europe and the United States.

I do not intend to exhaust the reader with an explanation of the meaning of this non-analogical analysis. Suffice it to say that this development has raised many philosophical issues, let alone the fact that it provides simple proofs for mathematical theories proven previously in very complex fashions.

The Crisis of Continuous Contact

These, then, are two examples of basic developments in the mathematical sciences which have happened in the last 10 years without causing an echo in the scientific research circles of the Arab Homeland to this day. The other sciences must be full of such examples. The problem is not that there are no interested Arab researchers, but rather is one of maintaining continuous contact between us and research centers abroad, of the availability of libraries filled with modern scientific research materials, and of academics having enough time to concentrate in this important work, instead of worrying about their daily bread!

An Egyptian friend who works as a university professor specializing in computers told me that when he went last summer to attend a scientific conference, he had a conversation with an English professor in the same speciality which led to a discussion of what is now known by the name of 'world models,' which began with the Club of Rome. In these models, wide use is made of the computer. The Egyptian professor told me he was surprised by the precise knowledge the English professor had of the various models in which the computer was used, while this Egyptian professor had never even heard of the Club of Rome!

How long will this last, and when will we awaken from the scientific disaster in whose shadow we live?

Rebuttal to 'Scientific Backwardness'

Kuwait AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 294, May 83 pp 72-73

/Article by Dr 'Abd al-Latif Abu al-Sa'ud/

/Text/ In No 289 of the magazine AL-'ARABI, Dr 'Abd al-'Azim Anis spoke on the future of scientific research in our Arab Homeland, saying: "It saddens me and many of those like me who work in scientific research to find that the research centers and universities in the Arab Homeland do not keep up with the main scientific developments happening in Europe or the United States, if these developments are recent, like those that have happened in the last 10 years, for example. I speak here about the main developments, not just about any developments. I used to think that 10 years was a long enough time for these research centers to become aware of these new discoveries, at least insofar as understanding them, studying them and criticizing them goes, let alone developing them further or adding to them.

"Discoveries such as these are the fruit of the dynamism of the advanced industrial societies. Therefore, it seems to me that until our societies are transformed from industrially underdeveloped societies to advanced ones, it will be impossible to imagine such discoveries being made by us.

But it is necessary that we at least follow them, and that we translate the basic works which appear about them abroad, and that educational sessions be

held in the research institutes and universities to discuss these discoveries and cast some light on their secrets. In this way, we would be preparing for the time when we will be able to contribute and develop and thus be among the participants in the international research effort."

"I do not believe this is happening at all, in any part of our Arab World. At least, I am sure it is not happening in Egypt. I will give two examples of basic developments in the area of the mathematical sciences, the area I know well. I did not find any interest in these developments in Egypt. There is no doubt that this is the state of things in other fields."

He offered the example of catastrophe theory, which has to do with sudden changes, and described how specialists among us do not know a thing about its applications, and perhaps have not even heard of the theory itself.

As for the second example of the sleep in which our research centers are immersed, it has to do with the area of non-analogical analysis.

"These, then, are two examples of basic developments in the mathematical sciences which have happened in the last 10 years without causing an echo in the scientific research circles of the Arab Homeland to this day. The other sciences must be full of such examples. The problem is not that there are no interested Arab researchers, but rather is one of maintaining continuous contact between us and research centers abroad, of the availability of libraries filled with modern research materials, and of academics having enough time to concentrate on this important work, instead of worrying about their daily bread".

A researcher works on a topic, or more than one, which he has spent numerous years studying, in addition to getting to know related topics. He has the ability to plan experiments which throw light on the hidden details of his topic, and to abstract the results of these experiments. He stops from time to time to evaluate his results, then puts them down in the form of a scientific paper which he sends to a specialized scientific magazine which in many cases is American or European. The magazine's editor submits the paper to two important scientists specialized in the subject in order to get their opinion on it. These two might find it to be a new contribution to science. They then suggest accepting it for publication, or they suggest making changes in it, or they might not accept it, for reasons they make plain.

If the researcher finds that he is working on a fertile topic and that he is capable of making a contribution, he will naturally continue in this direction. If he hears of a new direction (and how many are the new directions we read about from time to time!), he reads the papers published on it in order to add to his information. But it is not necessary for him to switch to this new area, since transferring from one research area to another is a very difficult thing. To do so requires knowing what has been written about the subject, as well as the subjects related to it. He also needs the appropriate laboratory facilities (the provision of which might not be possible) and the necessary reports. Then he has to look for a new

idea (which might not be available), and so the researcher often does not transfer from area to area unless he is certain that the area he researched in originally is exhausted, so that nothing further can be gained from it.

Therefore, it is natural that new areas like catastrophe theory and non-analogical analysis, as well as others, should appear without scientists hurrying to research them. This is true not only of scientists from the Arab countries, but of scientists from many countries of the world.

I have contacted some colleagues who have recently returned from missions in Europe and America and who specialize in mathematics. I found that they knew nothing about these two new directions, a fact which indicates that the scientific schools where they did their research are interested in other directions, and how many there are!

As for Dr Anis's comment that: "the specialists among us do not know a thing about it, and perhaps have not even heard of it," it is a statement lacking in scientific precision. There is no way to be able to say that without doing a comprehensive survey of Arab mathematicians and their published research, as well as their still unpublished research, their research work still underway, their interests and their readings. Only then will we be able to decide if they know something about the matter or not.

As for what Dr Anis said about "the sleep in which our research centers are immersed," it has no foundation at all. Our research centers are doing well and our scientists are fulfilling their duty well. This is testified to by their production, which we find published in the pages of the specialized journals of the world, as well as at international conferences. Dr Anis connects scientific discoveries with industrial advancement, while in reality the tie between the two is not strong, since our scientists are trained on the same level as the scientists in the advanced industrial countries. Thus the opportunity to make a scientific discovery is open to all to the same degree. Every independent thinker has his share.

Dr Anis ascribes this problem (which he sees) to the absence of continuing contact between us and the research centers abroad, as well as the absence of libraries filled with modern scientific research materials.

But in reality, the channels of contact are constantly open via missions and study sabbaticals, as well as scientific assignments. Moreover, the libraries do not hesitate to meet the requests of researchers for modern research materials.

As for Dr Anis's call to scientists to concentrate on scientific research instead of worrying about their daily bread, it is a call that will find no acceptance, especially since salaries are fixed while prices are constantly rising. Scientists in industrial countries do not suffer from this problem as do Arab scientists, since salaries in those countries rise at the same rate as prices.

Dr Anis offered the example of the Egyptian scientist specialized in computers who met with an English scientist and found that he had precise knowledge of a certain subject which the Egyptian scientist had not heard of.

This is not surprising, since computers today have applications in numerous fields and it is impossible for one scientist to know them all. A glance at the research papers presented at the conferences held from time to time on computer applications is the best evidence and the clearest proof of this.

Scientific research is doing well indeed in our Arab World. Our scientists exert their utmost efforts, using the laboratory facilities at hand. It is incumbent on ~~them~~ to publish their scientific output from time to time and to race the clock, for above their heads hangs a sharp sword: Publish or Perish.

12224

CSO: 4404/350

ARMENIAN CATHOLICOS VISITS POPE JOHN PAUL II

In Vatican

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 3 May 83 p 1

[Text] Catholicos Karekin II of the Holy See of Cilicia arrived in Rome on 15 April together with a 12-man delegation to pay an official visit to Pope John Paul II.

On 17 April, the Pope and the Catholicos jointly attended Holy Mass and exchanged speeches.

Catholicos Karekin II was accompanied by religious and secular notables including four Armenian deputies from the Lebanese parliament, Maitre Khachig Babikian, Souren Khanamirian, Dr Melkon Eblighatian and Ara Yerevanian; Vahe Setian and others.

On 17 April, the Pontiff had a meeting with the Pope. The Pontiff arrived in the Vatican at 11:00 am. He was promptly received by the Pope, and their meeting lasted more than half an hour. Later, they moved to the main hall where the Pope met the members of the Pontiff's delegation. There, the Pontiff presented to the Pope a ring, photographs of Armenian manuscripts and a Polish translation of the "I Confess with Faith." The Pope presented to the Pontiff a golden cross. At 12:00 noon, the Pope and the Pontiff entered the audience room where a big crowd was waiting for them. There, the Pontiff and the Pope exchanged speeches. In his speech, the Pontiff recalled that it is the month of April and that April is a sacred month for Armenians. Then he spoke about the problems of and the situation in Lebanon. The Pope said in his turn that he considers his meeting with the Pontiff a historical page in the solidarity between the Catholic and Armenian churches and expressed the hope that peace returns to Lebanon.

After the Pontiff said farewell to the Pope, Bishop Aram Keshishian, the Armenian Prelate of Lebanon, and Deputy Khachig Babikian had a meeting with Monsignor Tezarolli, the Secretary of State of Vatican, on issues of mutual interest.

At 1:00 pm, the Pontiff left the Vatican.

At 4:00 pm, the Pontiff visited the excavation area under the St Peter basilica.

In the evening, Cardinal Tezarolli held a reception for the Armenian delegation. The reception was also attended by political and religious notables.

On 17 April, Holy Mass was conducted by Bishop Keshishian in the Armenian Catholic church.

During the Mass, the Pontiff sermoned; he reminded the audience of the martyrs of the April genocide and read requiem for the martyrs.

At 5:00 pm, the Pontiff visited the St Philip church where the Pope was conducting Mass. The Pope greeted the Pontiff and gave benediction for the Armenian Church. Later, the Pontiff rose to the altar and blessed, together with the Pope, the tens of thousands of people attending the Mass.

The Vatican and Italian press and news agencies extensively reported the Pontiff's visit.

Visits to Other Notables

Beirut AZTAG in Armenian 19 Apr 83 pp 1,8

[Special report to AZTAG]

[Text] Rome--Catholicos Karekin II and his entourage will end their visit to the Vatican this afternoon and return to Beirut.

Before going to the airport, the Supreme Pontiff will pay a farewell visit to Pope John Paul II and have a final meeting with him.

On the penultimate of their stay in the Vatican, Catholicos Karekin II and his entourage were very busy with visits and diplomatic meetings.

At 10:00 am, Karekin II and members of his entourage paid a visit to the Christian Unity Center where they met with Archbishop Ramon Torello, deputy to Cardinal Willie Brans, and members of the secretariat. Archbishop Torello praised the Supreme Pontiff's visit to the Vatican and underlined its historical significance saying that it "is an enormous step on the path of cooperation between the Armenian and Catholic churches."

Karekin II expressed his pleasure with the visit and lauded the secretariat's efforts to promote brotherly love, respect and cooperation among churches. He also underlined the need for unofficial cooperation and the development of a dialog which will yield results. He said: "The churches of the Middle East are in a stage of self-consciousness and self-renewal, where each church has a role to play. The Church of Armenia has assumed a central role in this effort."

Maitre Khachig Babikian, a member of the Pontiff's delegation, also spoke; he talked about the current situation in Lebanon and the state of relations between Beirut and the Vatican. He observed that the Vatican is viewed with great respect in Lebanon and the Middle East as a defender of faith and brotherly love and expressed the hope that it will continue in its role as the defender of communities and freedoms.

At the conclusion of the meeting symbolic gifts were exchanged.

Meeting with Cardinal Tezarolli

Later, the Supreme Pontiff and his delegation went to Casa del Clero where they had a 45-minute meeting with Vatican's Secretary of State, Cardinal Tezarolli.

During the meeting, which was characterized by a warm atmosphere, the situation of the Armenian people and their disregarded rights were discussed. The talks also dwelled on the violation of human rights around the world, the situation in Lebanon and issues concerning cooperation among churches.

Visit to Levonian Institution

Between 3:30 pm and 4:45 pm the Supreme Pontiff and members of his entourage visited the Levonian Institute where they were received by Father Gedigian.

After a religious ceremony in the St Nicholas church, the visiting delegation went to the reception hall where they were greeted by Father Gedigian, students of the Levonian and Mkhitarian schools and nuns from the Immaculate Conception monastery.

The first speaker was Father Kevork Zavarian, the deputy headmaster of Levonian Institute. He praised Karekin II's visit to the Vatican, referred to the phenomenon of rapprochement among Christian churches and emphasized that "we, Armenians, are the children of the same nation no matter what community we belong to."

In his word of reply, the Supreme Pontiff noted that the delegation does not feel itself a stranger under this roof. He said: "This is our house, just as Antilias is your house." The Catholicos also stressed the need for united and constructive work.

Lebanese Ambassador's Reception

In the evening, Lebanese Ambassador to the Vatican Nasri Salhab held an official reception for Karekin II and his entourage. The reception was also attended by the ambassadors of France, the United States, Italy, Algeria, Syria, Egypt and the Ivory Coast; former President of Colombia Julio Cesar Torbey, who is of Lebanese origin; a representative of Cardinal Khoraish [of Lebanon]; other diplomatic and church envoys; and members of the press corps.

In his word of greeting, Ambassador Salhab described the meeting between the Catholicos of Cilicia and the Bishop of Rome as an "unprecedented success" and lauded the Pontiff's efforts to bring about cooperation in Lebanon. The ambassador also presented a symbolic gift to the Pontiff.

In his speech, the Catholicos stressed the importance of Lebanon for Armenians noting that one of the foundation stones of the Church of Armenia is located in that country. Stating that "Armenians feel themselves tied to Lebanon wherever they are", the Pontiff noted: "The Armenians who survived the massacres found shelter in the Middle East and after arriving as immigrants in those countries

they stood on their feet and participated in the reconstruction and prosperity of the countries they lived in. Because our goal is prosperity and education."

After the reception held by the Lebanese ambassador, Catholicos Karekin II held a reception at the International restaurant on Monday night to honor his hosts.

Let us note that the Italian press as well as newspapers in other European countries, such as French dailies, continue to report extensively the visit of Karekin II to the Vatican and the issues he has raised.

9588

CSO: 4605/78

EDUCATIONAL HASSLES DISCUSSED BY ARMENIAN MAJLIS DEPUTY

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 3,4 May 83

[3 May 83 pp 1,2]

[Text] We reported in our yesterday's issue that the Iranian state radio has a program from 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm every Friday presenting the biographies and assembly memoirs of Majlis deputies and the problems of the regions they represent.

Last week, Radio Iran's correspondent met with the representative of the Armenian community of northern Iran and had an interview with him, which was broadcast on 29 April with certain omissions.

At the beginning of the interview, Hrair Khalatian was asked to provide a biography of himself. He replied:

Biography

I, Hrair Khalatian, the representative of the Armenian community of northern Iran in the Islamic Majlis, was born in 1926 in today's Bakhtaran to an immigrant Armenian family. My father and mother were survivors of the 1915 genocide perpetrated by the Ottoman authorities. In the wake of this cataclysmic event, over which 68 years have passed, my parents were exiled from their homeland, came to Iran, continued on to Iraq and then returned to Iran. My elder brother was born in Baghdad, I was born in Bakhtaran, one of my sisters was born in Hamadan and the other was born in Tabriz. I went to kindergarten in Hamadan; I received by elementary, middle and high school education in Tabriz.

After school, I stayed in Tabriz for some time. I came to Tehran about 24 years ago and established permanent residence here. I got married after coming to Tehran; today, I have two daughters.

Before the elections of the Council of Experts, I had been working for 21 years in a commercial bank. In 1979, I was elected to the Council of Experts as the sole representative of the Iranian-Armenian community to study the Constitution. Later, I was elected to the Majlis by the Armenian communities of Tehran and northern Iran, and I have been serving in the Majlis for the past 3 years.

Since my later years in middle school I have had an affinity toward literary research, reading, translating and writing. My first article in Armenian was

published 32 years ago, while my first article in Persian was published 30 years ago. Since then hundreds of my articles and writings have been published in Armenian and Persian in the Iranian and Lebanese press. I have also written and translated around 20 books.

I was imprisoned three times before the revolution, and in the last years of the previous regime I was barred from writing. Currently, I am working on a research project, and I hope it will be ready for publication soon.

Memoir from Majlis

I have many memoirs from both the Council of Experts and the Majlis. But I would like to recall one from the assembly for the study of the Constitution which is linked to the current difficulties of the Armenian schools.

This memoir is from the time when the constitutional articles concerning the religious minorities--that is, articles 13 and 15--were being discussed by the Council of Experts. I remember that that session was chaired by the Ayatollah Beheshti who most kindly raised the fundamental issue of Article 15, that is the issue of language, and explained the results of the talks that had been held on that issue. Before the voting, he read the text that had been formulated so that if there were new proposals they could be put forward. Having in mind the essentiality and vitality of the Armenian language in the church and the religious as well as the non-religious education of the Armenian minority, I proposed that ethnic languages also be taught in [minority] schools in parallel with the Persian language. My reasoning was that, since the Armenian community is not concentrated geographically in one place in Iran, the teaching of the Armenian language could not be localized as a regional language. Therefore, it was necessary to add the term "ethnic." In view of the fact that nobody opposed this proposal, Dr Beheshti added the term "ethnic." Later, there was a voting, and the proposal was approved by a majority of the votes.

[4 May 83 p 2]

[Text] Problems and Difficulties of Armenian Schools

As noted, Article 15 is related to only the issue of language, while religious issues, in particular the religious education of minorities--among them Armenians--are generally tied to Article 13. This article simply says that the recognized religious minorities, including the Armenians, will operate in accordance with their own laws in the fields of individual rights and religious education.

Today, the issue of dispute between the Armenian community and certain officials of the Ministry of Education is the reinterpretation of Article 15 of the Constitution. This article concerns the issue of language, while Article 13 is related only to religious issues which are naturally tied with the religious education of religious minorities, including the Armenians. However, the Supreme Education Council has been questioning a single term in Article 15 and the teaching in Armenian of religion in Armenian schools without paying attention to the provisions of Article 13. Today, the most important issues facing the Armenian community in connection with Armenian schools are naturally the issue

of the teaching of the Armenian language and the administration of Armenian schools--there are also other pending problems that have not yet been completely and radically solved. Furthermore, there is an official accord between the Diocese Council and the Ministry of Education. Unfortunately, some officials in the Ministry of Education have been disregarding this accord, and each one of them has been implementing measures of his own, thus causing uneasiness and resentment and sometimes even setting the stage for exploitation by counterrevolutionaries.

However, if, as Dr Bahonar has promised, the issue of administering the Armenian schools is left to religious authorities--as has been the case until now--no problems will arise, and the Ministry of Education will have more time to perform its functions.

I hope that the pertinent authorities will once and for all resolve the difficulties and problems of the Armenian schools by leaving the job of administering Armenian schools to Armenian religious authorities.

[Question] What steps have you taken so far for the solution of this problem?

[Answer] In the view of the Armenian community, the most important issues are those of religious education, Armenian schools, cultural associations and in general religious and cultural institutions. Fortunately, these rights are protected by articles 13 and 15 of the Constitution. However, we have encountered and we continue to encounter difficulties for the solution of which we have been in contact with the pertinent authorities since the opening of this assembly. These contacts have included talks with the Ministry of Education of the government of Mr Rajai and Dr Bahonar as well as [Minister of Education] Mr Parvareh. Some of these difficulties have been resolved, but certain issues related to the teaching of religion in Armenian schools have not yet been completely resolved. We are continuing our contacts and we hope that this difficulty, too, will be resolved in the near future.

[Question] What problems are there in connection with the dress code of our Armenian sisters?

Armenian women, having full respect for Islamic traditions, are always properly covered in public places. However, in Armenian places where there are no non-Armenians, they behave in accordance with Armenian traditions. Except a few cases no difficulties have been encountered so far, and we hope that none occur in the future with moderation from the pertinent authorities. Conversely, we expect that the authorities respect Armenian religious traditions with respect to Armenian institutions.

9588

CSO: 4605/77

ISLAMIC TENDENCIES EXAMINED

Islamic Fundamentalism Conceptualized

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 83 p 2

[Article by Maxime Rodinson: "Fundamentalism and Fundamentalism"]

[Text] The power of words is astonishing. It appears to be impossible to give up what scholars used to call realism: reasoning as if words had a basis in specific fact, as if they were something other than labels for concepts with vague, fluctuating limits, straddling and overlapping one another.

This is true of the word *integrisme* and its (approximate) equivalent, "fundamentalism," which has Anglo-Saxon roots. Reality is not one word or the other, but rather, multiple phenomena that are somewhat related, nothing more.

Let us look at Muslim *integrisme*. Religiousness, attachment to traditional rites, at the very least, denial of a public rejection, of ostensible detachment such as that of European laicism, are majority phenomena in the Muslim world. In addition, there is the widespread conception -- once partially repressed but still very much alive -- that the Muslim religion somewhere contains the secret of a third path, a kingdom of this world which, far better than capitalism and socialism, would resolve all political, economic and social problems. The Catholic Church has long cherished the same idea: It was called the Church's social doctrine.

In imitation of the Christian world, the label *integrisme* or "fundamentalism" was placed on tendencies preaching a return to traditional dogma and rites. In particular, the terms have been applied to the most extreme manifestations, those extending into the political and social field and preaching a fundamentalist Muslim state and society in which faithfulness would be required and sanctioned.

Khomeyni has applied this extreme doctrine in Iran with the bloody results we have seen and that have quite rightly horrified the world. I can rightly emphasize this because I had warned against such consequences on the eve of his takeover, while the leftist intelligentsia was generally enthusiastic over this new form of "political spirituality."

The fundamentalist regime in Tehran was quite rightly horrifying. Everywhere, one sees fundamentalism and Khomeyni. One goes mad (as a minister did some time ago) over the thousand different forms of Islamic religiousness. The Khomeyni peril shows its face in Billancourt and Flins. Ben Bella engaged in fundamentalism near Paris, the proof being that his wife wore a chador. For several days, the media and some newsmen, generally better inspired, relayed terrors going far back and the conspirative version of history, always ready to reemerge -- here with the timely aid of a visceral pro-Israelism in many sectors -- provided the frightening image of the jihad once again swooping down on Poitiers, with Andropov pulling the strings behind Khomeyni and Qadhdhafi.

I am a rationalist, a confirmed atheist, and I detest religious fanaticism, without forgetting, I believe, that it is only one form of ideological fanaticism. But when one wants to fight the irrational, one had best be careful not to leave one's own rationality in the cloakroom, even and especially when it is a matter of Islam.

Mosque and Chador

There is a general tendency among Muslims to accentuate traditional forms of religiousness. Some groups push for increased observance. Religiousness has never died out. Instead of asking for a word of honor if one wants a guarantee of faithfulness to a commitment, one asks for an oath sworn on the Koran. In many countries, one frequently has to swear on the Bible. How long has it been since we have seen no crucifix in our courts? A very long time, many of our fellow countrymen with short memories instinctively answer, persons deeming themselves to be more "sophisticated" than "those people" and naturally making it a point of pride, as if both groups did not owe it all to their social conditioning.

Fortunately or unfortunately, religion exists. There are many churches, temples and synagogues in France. It would seem proper for there to be as many mosques and other places where one could do his five daily prayers if one wants to be devout. One is allowed to say them anywhere.

Curiously enough, women's clothing is the target of criteria for religiousness in the Muslim and Christian tradition. Clothing is a sign. Religious Muslims encourage the wearing of a veil. There are a hundred different kinds of veils. The Iranian chador is but one of them. Naturally, one should protest the required imposition of this sign, especially in its most uncomfortable and restricting forms. But a light, unrequired veil is no more shocking than the traditional scarf (imposed by the Church) of Christian women in Central and East Europe.

I saw Mrs Ben Bella on television wearing a veil that had nothing in common with the Iranian chador. From there to suspecting her husband of trying to impose Khomeyni's bloody law in Paris, as has been repeated 100 times in the past few days, is quite a jump. I know nothing about the ambitions or plans of Ahmed Ben Bella. I cannot vouch for his ideas, his actions of today, much less of the future. But I did see and hear him preside over a UNESCO assembly

in September 1981, at which a "universal Islamic declaration of human rights" was proclaimed. These Islamic human rights greatly resemble those defined elsewhere and first of all in France: the right to political and religious freedom, women's rights, the rights of minorities, the right to a fair trial, and so on.

All this in the name of Islam. And why not? One can find Islamic references for everything, just as one finds Christian, Jewish, Buddhist or Marxist references. One can remain skeptical about the religious origins of these fine precepts. One has to repeat a thousand times, as I have done before the friends of the Iranian "spiritualists" and the apologists of Islam, that precepts are not enough. One must remain vigilant if the tendency that proclaims them comes to power somewhere. But in the meantime, if this is called *integrisme*, this *integrisme* is better than the opposite kind.

It is very possible that for a historic period, it will not be possible to govern a traditionally Muslim country and channel Muslim masses without invoking Islam. In this case, pitting one Islam against another, it is better to have the one that finds Muslim reasons for condemning torture than the other. Even if one swears on the Koran to be faithful to the latter.

Islam: Way to Salvation

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 83 p 2

[Article by 'Abd-al-Hamid Ahdab, Lebanese lawyer, doctor of law, writer: "The Way to Salvation"]

[Text] At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, there appeared in the history of Islam diversified but contradictory trends reflecting the Mosaic of the cultural elite and which shaped the Muslim world of today.

Among these trends is a national reaction to the appearance of a Turkish chauvinism that emerged from the framework of universal Islam. Above all, one finds Muslims with a Western culture, helped by minority Christians for whom nationalism furnished a refuge from their isolation. This trend considered that the evolution toward modernism could only come through secularity, by separating the temporal from the spiritual. It adopted the political institutions of the West, ignoring the social and economic institutions. This faction was the basis for Nasserism, Arab nationalisms, the Ba'th. It fought Western policy and sowed hatred against the West by using the West's own institutions and culture.

For a second faction, the evolution of Muslims could only come through communism. That is how they could catch up with the 20th century. They rejected Islam and considered that the communist system and Marxist ideology had to take the place of the social, political and economic system and ideology of Islam.

There remains the third: the intellectuals who had emerged from Islam and who found in it the only source of ideology and of a system.

This trend also split into two factions: one traditional and highly conservative, which rejected modernism, considering that the Islamic doctrine is valid for all times and all places. It is the spirit that rejects modernism while fighting it. The Wahhabis of Saudi Arabia embody this tendency.

The other is very open. It believes that Islam is the source of progress and development and that the underdevelopment of Muslims and the Islamic world stems from the alienation from Islam. It is in the Islamic culture and ideology that one finds the seeds of modernism. This tendency rejected the West and Marxism, believing that Muslims are foreign to these ideas and that they must "cultivate their own garden," which in itself is very fertile: the same with Muhammad 'Abduh and al-Afghani.

It is true that the liberal ideas of the West led to the American and French revolutions, just as the ideas of Marx awakened the revolution in Russia. Islam remains far from its ideas and spirit. Nowadays, one is either Western or revolutionary Marxist or underdeveloped. One has difficulty seeing where Islam fits in.

Western Islamic culture and spirit have not built a bridge between Muslims and their century. This was the experience of Kemal in Turkey long ago and of the Shah of Iran only recently.

Likewise, Islamic Marxism lost the war before beginning it. The Islamic world is full of examples of the kind, of which Afghanistan is not the last.

Is the closed Islamic spirit refuting modernism not experiencing the same fate? Khomeyni provides no alternative solution to the West and Marxism. There remain only the Islamic ideas reconciled with the century and finding their way in the light of the spirit of Islam!

Are such ideas illusory? Muhammad 'Abduh was the greatest reformer after the four caliphs who succeeded the Prophet. He preached the liberation of the spirit from the oppression of tradition and saw that the malaise of the Muslims was that they did not live Islam, but rather, the oppression and injustice of the authorities of the governments in the Muslim world.

With his friend and master Jamal-al-Din al-Afghani, Muhammad 'Abduh founded the weekly AL-'URWAH AL-WUTHQAH in Paris in 1884 in order to defend the idea of freedom in the Islamic world. He preached an Islamic reform allowing Muslims to catch up with modern times.

The Islamic awakening of our time is threatened with failure if it does not express a modern cultural revolution in spirit and practice, expressing a marriage of reason between Islam and modern times.

In the countries of Islam, Muslims experience underdevelopment, an absence of freedom and the absence of human dignity.

All these nations are underdeveloped. The political regimes are totalitarian. There is not a trace of freedom and the despotism of the sovereigns eliminates

all human dignity. While the 1970's opened up a path to fat bank accounts thanks to oil, Islam does not consist of bank accounts! It is in the universities, culture, freedom, the dignity of man that one finds Islam.

"Islam is a spirit. It is evolution, freedom and the dignity of man. It is not only spiritual and temporal. The absence of freedom and human dignity is the negation of Islam," said Shaykh 'Abdallah al-'Alayili, the great doctrinarian of the liberal school of Islam, of which Jamal-al-Din al-Afghani was the precursor.

The cultural revolution of Jamal-al-Din al-Afghani which he preached in Paris in 1882 would, if it could take concrete form in a political, social and economic system, embody the beautiful, true face of Islam. It is the final way to salvation.

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CSO: 4519/230

EFFECTS OF WORKER'S GENERAL STATUTE EXAMINED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29-30 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Lies Sahar]

[Text] Mobilization of all the workers and their integration into the active channels of the economy are closely linked to the wage policy and the entire system of remuneration for labor. That basic principle, contained in the National Charter (title 6, vol 6, p 146), sets forth in summary the need for a national, just, and effective policy for the distribution of income based on harmonization.

The National Charter also says: "This harmonization must be aimed at eliminating disparities due to the diversity of remuneration systems applied in the past, which were not based on any standard. In particular, it must be based on the search for and improvement of, in conditions excluding all forms of bureaucratic rigidity, a nationwide job classification system that will ensure valid application of the principle of equal pay for equal work."

That policy, established by law through the provisions of the Worker's General Statute (promulgated in August 1978), constitutes one of the foundations underlying the choice of the socialist option. The reason is that it makes it possible to put into concrete form the philosophy consonant with the nature of that option and of the corresponding economic and social development that is aimed at national independence in the broadest sense and at the satisfaction of the people's growing needs. That philosophy grants the benefits of the achievement of that development primarily to the workers, who are the architects of development.

Positive Effects

Within that framework, many gains have been recorded since the question of wages was exhaustively dealt with in 1977, when the government held special sessions preceding the promulgation of the Worker's General Statute.

In a succinct progress report prepared by the Ministry of Labor, it was noted that "to help create the conditions for the correct and generalized implementation of the wage policy established in the Worker's General Statute," it would be necessary to:

"1. Reduce the inequalities that formerly marked the wages paid in the various sectors and branches of activity, with priority being given to a harmonization of the compensation paid to the least favored categories.

"2. Establish a direct link between labor and its remuneration by establishing the individual output bonus and the collective output bonus beginning in 1980.

"3. Control the development of aggregate wages so as not to wipe out the positive gains of the harmonization achieved to date or call into question the major equilibriums in the national economy."

It was also noted in that same succinct progress report that "action has been developed to manage a transitional situation (requiring transitional measures, the first of which were adopted in 1979) and to lay the foundations for the new system established by the Worker's General Statute" (see the end of this article).

Those measures affect 2.1 million workers, or nearly 80 percent of the active population (see EL MOUDJAHID, 31 January 1983).

In addition to the above, 1983 will see the official establishment of the National Wage Committee in accordance with article 211 of the Worker's General Statute: "a committee responsible, at the government's request, for investigating and submitting an opinion on the wage determination mechanisms and on the problems posed by implementation of the wage policy nationally and by sector within the framework of overall equilibrium among wages, incomes, and prices."

In its overall evaluation, the brief progress report takes note of positive results such as the following:

"The very significant improvements in production and productivity as regards worker output since Decree No 80-48 took effect in certain sectors and enterprises. It has been noted that since the introduction of collective and individual output bonuses, certain units have recorded overfulfillment of their objectives by as much as 20 percent.

"A notable decline in the number of conflicts and cases of social unrest in labor. The number of conflicts dropped from 1,562 in 1980 to 1,169 in 1982."

The report also notes certain negative aspects such as:

"The excessive delay that is still apparent in the implementation of certain measures.

"The lack of rigor in implementation, which remains very unequal from one sector to another."

And it recalls the need "to take a priority interest in the texts for implementing the SGT [Worker's General Statute] so as to be done with injustices and laxity and finally bring back into favor the idea of work and effort."

New System and Economic Stakes

To get back to everything which has been undertaken and which foreshadows, so to speak, the new system called for by the SGT (and despite the delays noted in certain sectors as regards both implementation of the transitional measures and the correct introduction of certain basic elements such as production incentives), it is necessary to note that there has been a gradual narrowing of wage gaps between one sector and another. Those gaps were especially detrimental to workers in education, health care, agriculture (the self-managed sectors), posts and telecommunications, and local communities, and they did not promote a correct distribution of skilled manpower and creative cadres as required by the economic priorities.

The gradual narrowing of those gaps and the raising of the lowest wages have introduced a real upheaval into the wage structure, and in a way, they are conducive to the beginnings of a more settled work force, and this is all to the benefit of the economy.

To get an idea of this upheaval--which is not yet complete, since certain inequalities persist, due in large measure to the delays noted in implementing the texts and in the failure to appreciate certain standards in some sectors--it is good to assess the situation described in a survey which was conducted by the departments concerned to assess the wage structure at the end of 1978. That analysis emphasized the following:

1. A range of real wages on the order of 1 to 40.
2. An average wage in agriculture four times less than the average in the service sector.
3. A privileged situation for nonproductive sectors (finance, trade, and so on).
4. Sectoral inequalities (between enterprises in the same sector).
5. Inequalities within the same enterprise.

Such a situation is contrary to the principles of the National Charter and the requirements of economic development.

The reason is that the productive sectors, which are regarded as priority sectors, are still at a disadvantage. Helped on by inflation, the deterioration in purchasing power is affecting in particular the workers in those sectors, hindering considerably the objectives of production, and giving rise to harmful unrest that is of no benefit to the country.

Among the obstacles that can be mentioned as preventing certain positive effects of the new wage policy introduced by the SGT from creating the subjective conditions for higher production and efforts to improve the quality and quantity of production, an important place is occupied by marketing and distribution problems.

While price supports for staple items and the improved availability of goods in the marketplace are stabilizing purchasing power, the fact remains--and it has been noted--that the world of labor is jolted when tension is caused in the marketplace by speculators. This is especially true in connection with fruits and vegetables, where the speculators are dominant, or when certain disturbances result in shortages of certain products. Such shortages drive prices up and put a strain on those with low incomes.

This shows how much the new wage policy, with all its beneficial effects, remains dependent on certain mechanisms such as the fight against speculators and improvement of the marketing and supply channels, but also on certain important and even crucial aspects such as housing, transportation, health, and vocational training, which enables the worker to increase his skills--and thus his income--and to have a positive effect on production.

While the new wage policy provided by the SGT constitutes above all a principle for social justice, its special purpose is to stimulate production and thus economic development by rewarding labor.

In fact, the stakes are not small as far as economic development is concerned. The reason is that our economy, like those in many other countries, is still threatened by the harmful effects of the worldwide crisis and the maneuverings by multinational firms and Western financial circles. In such a situation, our economy's development and independence become vital.

And within that framework, the workers remain the chief architects of our independent economic development.

Inseparable Interests

In this connection, the interests of the workers and the national interest are inseparable. Two decrees show the obvious connection between those interests: Decree No 82-185 of 15 May 1982 and Decree No 80-48 of 23 February, which cover the overall system for incentives and wage regulation that is called for by the SGT.

They also and especially enable the workers to share in the results by establishing the individual output bonus (up to 10 percent of the basic wage), the collective output bonus (up to 30 percent of the basic wage), and a share in the profits or an incentive bonus, depending on the situation.

In many cases, that system of incentives and profit sharing is not yet efficient because of the weak organization of labor, environmental constraints, lack of inventories, inadequate supplies, technical shortcomings, and so on.

But when taken charge of by the administrators--the workers and their elected representatives--the system can constitute a factor for stimulation and induce those concerned to break down the constraints in order to improve production and democratize management.

Some units are models that have been able to exceed their production goals thanks to the individual and collective output bonuses.

On the other hand, an underestimation of social problems, a delay in putting the SGT's implementing texts into effect, the shortcomings noted in management, and the failings of the workers' elected representatives or their lack of representativeness generally give rise to tensions which affect relations on the job and which are often expressed in the form of unrest, with the result being lower production or work stoppages.

It is possible, however, to reduce that unrest and the number of work stoppages and to direct all energies toward production and the solution of problems within the framework of the law. That law requires a process of appeal and establishes the compulsory framework and procedures for dialogue and consultation, notably through the organs for the socialist management of enterprises.

Therefore, while implementation of the SGT and the positive effects that it must have on purchasing power involve the preparation of texts in all sectors--their democratic drafting, their promulgation and, lastly, their concretization in reality--as well as action to control prices, notably through the fight against speculation and improvement of the supply and marketing channels, the fact remains that the tasks of increasing production involve responsibility on the part of the workers and their elected representatives as well as the administrators.

This is because the battle for production and management that is the condition for economic independence is waged above all within the production unit and the enterprise.

It presupposes that the administrators are concerned above all with the national interest, that they concern themselves with the problems of the workers and the workers' elected representatives, and that they know how to link the interests of the enterprise with the rights of the workers and a democratic climate that can permit mobilization of all the workers not only for production but also for management and the solution of their problems.

The means exist. Debate, consultation, and dialogue, which are the paths indicated many times by the chief of state, make it possible, when the political will exists, to achieve a real tackling of the problems through the most appropriate solutions for the greater good of the economy and in the interests of the workers.

In connection with the subject of this article, the following texts exist, according to the ministry's progress report:

Texts promulgated: 40.

Texts in the process of being promulgated: 7.

Texts in the process of being adopted: 18.

Draft texts to be prepared or in the process of preparation: 26.

Among the various measures adopted since the first transitional measures, the progress report lists the main stages in chronological order:

"In 1980:

"The establishment of four minimum total wage thresholds for certain socio-occupational categories in the economic sector (ranging from 1,000 to 1,600 DA [dinars]).

"Elimination of the guaranteed minimum farm wage and its alignment with the guaranteed national minimum wage (33.68 DA per day instead of 28 DA per day to begin with).

"A general pay increase for the civil service (10 percent on 1 January and 5 percent on 1 October, with an additional 10 percent for teachers on the recommendation of the Central Committee).

"Establishment of the economic regulation of wages and of individual and collective incentives for the workers.

"All those measures together benefited the following:

"Government workers: 500,000.

"Farmworkers: 265,000.

"Workers in the economic sector: 816,000.

"In 1981:

"Extension of the minimum total wage thresholds to include civil service workers and farmworkers.

"The gradual introduction of the indemnity system.

"Wage adjustments for cadres.

"In the civil service, the increase in the value of the first 150 grade-related points and a readjustment of the seniority 'positions' in scales 1 through 4 affected 450,000 workers, about one-third of whom were in local government.

"The raising of incomes in agriculture affected 250,000 workers who benefited from the higher daily wage, which was increased to 41.92 DA.

"In 1982:

"Continuation of the work on job classification and adoption and promulgation of the national job classification method.

"Continued implementation of the texts relative to indemnities (posted work, environmental nuisances, permanent service, and

zone) and those relative to the minimum total wage thresholds for technicians, cadres and senior cadres by undertaking studies for application of the decrees and the signing of implementing decrees by sector.

"In 1983:

"January: a percentage increase in the first five minimum total wage thresholds (out of the 13 that currently exist) to take account of changes in purchasing power for those categories and, at the same time, to continue the work of wage harmonization."

This measure applies to wages ranging from 1,000 to 2,200 DA. The hourly wage was set at 5.75 DA for hourly workers.

11798

CSO: 4519/208

TRADE TIES RESUMED WITH JORDAN

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] EGYPT and Jordan yesterday formally announced the resumption of trade relations, reviving a 1978 Protocol on Trade Relations and allowing for further commodity exchanges.

The resumption of trade relations was provided for in an agreement signed in Cairo yesterday by the Jordanian Ministry of Trade Under-Secretary, Mohsen Saleh Hourani, and his Egyptian counterpart, Ahmed Wafaei, the Ministry of Economy Under-Secretary.

Yesterday's agreement stipulates the restoration of the 1978 protocol under which Egypt sold Jordan rice, onions, potatoes, peanuts, cotton and textiles and imported leather, woolen clothes and batteries.

Mr Wafaei told reporters after the signing ceremony that the Jordanian delegation conveyed an invitation for the Minister of Economy, Dr Mustafa el-Said, to visit Jordan and that Dr Said had accepted the invitation. The date has not been fixed but will be announced shortly, Mr Wafaei said.

Egypt and Jordan also agreed to revive the Egyptian-Jordanian Joint Commission and to extend customs exemptions to goods and commodities of national origin exchanged between both countries. Under the agreement, the trade exchanges will be conducted in convertible currencies.

There are now some 150,000 Egyptian working in Jordan and King Hussein has decreed that they be extended the same rights and privileges enjoyed by Jordanian workers.

King Hussein's brother, Prince Mohammed, told newspapers during a visit to Cairo earlier this month he expected Jordan and Egypt to resume diplomatic relations in the near future.

The volume of trade between Egypt and Jordan under the 1978 agreement was about \$ 50 million.

Egyptian economists say they expect the volume to increase under the new protocol which also provides for customs duty exemptions on some items.

Contacts between Egypt and Jordan resumed after Israel completed withdrawal from the Sinai under the Peace Treaty last April 25 and were stepped up following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June.

President Hosni Mubarak and Jordan's King Hussein had two meetings in New Dehi, India, during last month's Non-aligned summit conference.

CSO: 4500/221

VARIOUS PLANS TO DEVELOP SINAI AREA REVIEWED

New Housing, Production

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 6 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Karam Sannarah]

[Text] Thirteen production projects are being inaugurated and will be completed by the start of the celebrations of the liberation of Sinai this year. The higher committee on celebrations in the governorate has decided that all the details involving the costs and productive capacity of all the projects that are to be inaugurated will be published.

Among the most important of these projects are the opening of a government office complex in al-'Arish, a livestock production plant, and a seawater desalination plant on the seacoast area on the road between al-Masa'id and al-'Arish. In addition, 200 cooperative housing units and two villages, one for fishermen and the other for the settlement of nomads, will be opened, in addition to the al-Qantarah water line project.

Celebrations of the return of Sinai will start this 19 April. The celebrations will be in three areas, starting at al-'Arish on 25-26 April, then in Rafah and Shaykh Zuwayd on 27 April and Bi'r al-'Abd on 28 April.

New Housing in Al-'Arish

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Ahmad Nafi']

[Text] The plan for the redevelopment of Sinai has progressed along two parallel courses. The first is the restoration of normal life to the area that has been liberated, which is an urgent goal, and the second has had the goal of comprehensive development and the establishment of new communities that will rely on various productive projects. Although few years have elapsed since the beginning of the liberation of the peninsula, the plan, without the least exaggeration, has enjoyed tangible success, which has made what has been realized so far, along with the diverse ideas and creative initiatives, a new point of departure through which an opportunity will be given to upgrade this precious part of the nation. The main goal, which must not be absent from our eyes, is to transform Sinai into an area of population attraction which will reduce the crowding in the Nile Valley. It is not

reasonable that the population of Egypt should be packed into just 4 percent of its area, while 96 percent of its land is vacant and only 1 percent of the total population lives on that.

The redevelopment has been started on sound premises. First, the desert communities will require the erection of concentrated housing agglomerations in limited areas — not extended or connected housing agglomerations, as is the case in the valley. The proper application of development theories in this regard will result in the spread of development about the basic agglomerations, no matter how small their size might be. Redevelopment was started with a true perception of the notion of development, and this resulted in kindling the enthusiasm of the citizens in Sinai, after they had felt, perhaps for the first time, that the goal in what is taking place has been the development of man and support for the local resources of the area.

Anyone can sense this kind of feeling easily. It is in reality at its most evident in the areas which were liberated a year ago, especially in the north, where the most concentrated population agglomerations are; how otherwise can one explain the construction of eight schools, which the Ministry of Education has actually received, through the intrinsic efforts of the inhabitants of the Shaykh Zuwayd area? What can be the explanation of the phenomenon of the interest of desert people in discussing a matter like the "issue of development," a matter which is hard for people who are not specialists to get into? The reason may be explained by the fact that the people in the desert have become convinced of the feasibility of development, and this has prompted them to help make the development projects succeed and given them a clear desire to demand more, and this has been embodied in the participation in building roads and causeways. Perhaps the enthusiasm of the people of Sinai now exceeds that in the other desert communities in Egypt, although one should observe that the population density in the peninsula is extremely low, amounting to less than 3 persons per square kilometer. Cooperation is, of course, being intensified in the north. The town of al-'Arish alone, for example, is inhabited by about 40,000 people. Intensified agriculture starts there, then extends to the Rafah area 45 kilometers away. Al-'Arish, in its capacity as the biggest desert town in all of Egypt, is to be considered a major focal point of development, especially in the preliminary stages, going by the studies of Cairo University's Center for Development and Technological Planning Research.

This means that the work will be carried out in the north, and will then shift to other focal points of development in the south, where there are the oil, mining and tourist centers, all of which are a vital part of the economy of Egypt. In specifying the north, we mean the coastal line extending along the Mediterranean from Rafah to the west, and the al-Tinah plain near Port Said to the east, with Lake al-Bardawil in the middle and the most important routes of traffic across northern Sinai proceeding parallel to that. In its western segment, in the north also includes the famous passes, such as the al-Jiddi and Mitla passes, over which cross the most important roads to the center of Sinai.

The development plan in the north has focused on the area's resources for development expansion. These are basically concentrated in agriculture and grazing, which are the basis of settlement, since the northern area of Sinai is dominated by the Wadi al-Arish system, and the al-'Arish basin is one of Sinai's most important basins, whose overall area is estimated at about 41 square kilometers, that is, two thirds the area of the peninsula. In addition, al-'Arish, Shaykh Zuwayd, al-Hasanah and Nakhl have more than half the water wells in all of Sinai, because of the enormous size of the groundwater reservoir beneath them. For this reason, the most important initiative the redevelopment agencies took after liberation was to construct an integrated developed irrigation system in the intensified farming area, as well as to consolidate the centers of the bedouin communities which rely on grazing by using surface water and to set up trenches to retain the water near these communities, which are spread about around the old and new villages alike.

The area of intensified farming has been given an abundant share of reconstruction and development [efforts] in the year since liberation, since two new towns, al-Imam 'Ali and al-Kawthar, have been added to it. The former is near the town of Rafah and the latter is a redevelopment suburb of Shaykh Zuwayd. A cooperative system to market the region's fruit and vegetables through agricultural processing has also been started in Rafah, and it has reached the point where the area for the first time has managed to export various types of citrus fruit to markets in the Eastern Bloc, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as well as the [Nile] Valley itself. This has been done by means of a plant established by the al-Wadi Agricultural Company in the Rafah area, and preparations are being made to expand it so that it will be able to pack other agricultural products in a similar manner. The area has also been granted the first two basic education schools to have been established in the republic (the system of preparatory rather than primary education). One of these is in the town of al-Kawthar; 400 feddans have been allocated to it and it will consist of 450 housing units, with all their facilities and services; in addition, 100 cooperative dwellings have been established there, and care has been taken in their design to enable them to accommodate 20,000 people by 2000. The town of al-Imam 'Ali in Rafah will consist of 280 housing units, with all services and facilities; this town is not now suffering from any administrative housing problems.

In addition, the development plan in the north has devoted attention to the resources and known and potential capabilities of the coastal plain, and the importance of linking it to the central area by paved roads, on which work is underway now although progress has been slow because of the allocations that have been made to these roads. The most important road in the north, on which work is proceeding at a good rate of construction, is the East al-Qantarah-al-'Arish route, 160 kilometers in length; this has been built in a manner which will protect it from encroachment by sand dunes which assault it from time to time because of severe winds. There are other resources in the north; some of these already exist, such as the fish resources, which in the future will not just depend on Lake al-Bardawil, and animal resources which are based on grazing, as well as livestock production which started in al-'Arish this year on a farm which raises mother [hens] and supplies the local market with dairy products, in addition to another farm which produces eggs and chickens. There are well known mineral resources such as the coal of al-Magharah, on which studies

are being made to mine on economic bases (Israel destroyed the mines there before withdrawing its forces). The underground resources are embodied in the possibilities of discovering natural gas in economic quantities and manufacturing argillaceous cement.

The north coast has its special enchantment. It resembles the palm beaches in areas of permanent spring; it extends from al-'Arish to Rafah and from al-Qantarah to Bi'r al-'Abd; there also are beaches in the western area of Sinai, starting at the Suez Canal. The redevelopment agencies and North Sinai Governorate are competing to establish and outfit facilities along this captivating coastline, and it will without a doubt become a new area of recreation for summer vacationers.

The erection of redevelopment communities in all locations is connected to the development plan. These have been meeting their purpose so far, when we take the level of population density into consideration, alongside other factors. Redevelopment has realized other new accomplishments, if we leave aside the settlement villages which have already been discussed, which contain 220 dwellings in Salmanah and Rummanah, "a model village," and al-Khirbah along the Bi'r al-'Abd road, in addition to the villages in the central area in Nakhl, al-Hasanah, Baghdad and Jaffajah and the villages which were established last year, which contain 100 units in Rabi'ah, 50 in Baluzah and Nukhaylah, and 40 in al-Rawdah and Qasatiyah. This is because the most important accomplishments in the year since liberation have been the completion of the al-Salam section which the Governorate of North Sinai has undertaken to build, as a splendid suburb for al-'Arish, which contains 800 housing units with complete services and facilities, then the completion of the al-Masa'id area which the redevelopment agency built in al-'Arish in the same location, where 'Amr ibn al-'As waited for orders from the caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab to go into Egypt. So far that contains 648 units, of which 560 are to be distributed this 25 April, alongside the distribution of 1,000 plots of group cooperative society land. In addition, 500 plots of group cooperative society land will be distributed in the Bi'r al-'Abd area, in which the new section containing 192 housing units, with all their requirements, has been completed. These units will subsequently be distributed to the citizens.

However, the venture which will bring about a major takeoff in development efforts in the northern area is the piping of fresh water on 25 April to Bi'r al-'Abd from a plant which was erected at West al-Qantarah expressly to pump canal water flowing from al-Isma'iliyah to Port Said via a culvert underneath the canal. Preparations for this accomplishment have been among the most important activities in the year of liberation, as has al-Tulul City, whose nucleus lies 20 kilometers from Bi'r al-'Abd, 60 kilometers from al-Arish and 100 kilometers from East al-Qantarah. President Husni Mubarak will inaugurate this city on 25 April. The first stage on it has been completed in a record time of less than 2 months. It consists of 50 housing units, with all requirements in the form of services, and each unit consists of two rooms and a living room. The town has a helicopter pad and three prefabricated aluminum storehouses built by the armed forces National Service Agency. The agency has

assigned this vallage to be the nucleus of the town, which will contain villages with a total of 350 housing units; these will be allocated to serve fishermen in this area, which is situated near the entrance to Lake al-Bardawil.

At a distance of 3 kilometers from al-Tulul City is situated the fishermen's city, where work will be completed this 25 April. It will include 50 residential units, each containing a bedroom, a living room and an outside hall, and it is 1 kilometer from the lake. This village will have a center for "vendors" in which the fishing catch, which is sold on a cooperative basis, will be collected. Most of the catch will be distributed throughout the north, since the south has another coast which is rich in fish. At the entrance to al-Tulul alone 500 of the total number of boats engaged in fishing at al-Bardawil, which came to around 920, will be operating. In order to expand the scope of fishing and support the development of fish resources, work is now underway to establish the first harbor to be erected in al-'Arish, containing one pier, which at the outset will be adequate to receive fishing vessels that operate in the Mediterranean.

Al-Tulul City will be supplied with fresh water from water towers in the town of Bi'r al-'Abd; this will receive water from the al-Qantarah station this month through two 300-millimeter lines. For this purpose, the redevelopment agency has set up two stations to lift water to Bi'r al-'Abd, in view of the differences in elevation. The first of these will be at Jalbanah 18 kilometers from East al-Qantarah. This will lift the water to the Rummanah station 18 kilometers from East al-Qantarah, lifting the water to the Rummanah station over a distance of 40 kilometers to Bi'r al-'Abd, from which al-Tulul City will receive water. There are two reservoirs at ground level in both Rummanah and Jalbanah with a capacity of 2,000 cubic meters of water on a continuous basis each. Since the West al-Qantarah station will operate over a 24-hour period, that means that 10,000 cubic meters of water will come to the area each day, and all the villages and communities situated along the East al-Qantarah-Bi'r al-'Abd axis will be supplied with pure drinking water. To this end, two water towers with a capacity of 50 cubic meters each have been erected in each community.

Thus the road that all invasions have passed over, and all migrations have covered, known throughout history as the Horus military road, will be the road to prosperity and growth for all of Sinai, especially now that the al-Taw'am Plant is being erected in West al-Qantarah to bring drinking water by similar means to al-'Arish; this is a major turning point in the region and will constitute a front line of defense through development and reconstruction.

11887

CSO: 4504/346

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT AID EXTENDED--Cairo, 23 May (MENA)--The Japanese Agency for Overseas Finance will extend to Egypt six billion yen (equivalent to eleven million Egyptian pounds) under a joint loan agreement concluded here today. The loan will finance Egypt's purchase of equipment for the Shubra al-Khaymah power-generating station. Following the signing ceremony, Electricity and Energy Minister Mahir Abzah said that the Japanese Government has offered the Electricity Ministry 150 million dollars in soft loans to fund a number of power-generating projects, in addition to a 1.1 million dollars grant that was allocated to finance economic feasibility studies of the first coal-powered electricity plant in Sinai. The minister added that contacts are underway with Japan to obtain another 300 million dollars to be used in financing projects of the five-year plan. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will also contribute to the finance of the aforementioned power plant with 192 million dollars and the U.S. Agency for Industrial Development (AID) will extend 190 million dollars grant while Canada will contribute 75 million dollars loan. [Excerpts] [NC232129 Cairo MENA in English 1340 GMT 23 May 83 NC]

ENERGY MINISTER DEPARTS PRC--Cairo, 28 May (MENA)--Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abazah left here early today for Peking leading a technical delegation for an eight-day official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese minister of energy. Abazah will head the Egyptian side to the meetings of the Egyptian-Chinese joint committee for energy. He will also hold talks with a number of officials there on means of consolidating joint cooperation in the fields of power and non-conventional energy. [Text] [NC280900 Cairo MENA in English 0723 GMT 28 May 83]

EGYPTIAN JOURNALIST DELEGATE OUSTED--Baghdad, 29 May (INA)--The Seventh Arab Journalists Federation Conference, currently being held here, today decided to condemn the behavior of Salah Jalal, doyen of the Egyptian Journalists and chairman of the Egyptian journalists' delegation to the conference, and to deprive him of participating in the conference. This decision was adopted at a meeting the Federation's General Secretariat held this morning because Salah Jalal read Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's message to the conference without the conferees' consent. The General Secretariat allowed Salah Jalal to distribute the message to the conferees without reading it. However, he asked to speak and read the message without saying that it is addressed by President Mubarak until he finished reading

it. The conference considered the behavior of the doyen of the Egyptian journalists as improper and deceptive. It is noteworthy that the Egyptian delegation members continued to participate in the meetings of the four committees formed by the conference. These committees began these meetings before noon today. They are the political committee, the Palestine committee, the freedoms committee, and the professional committee. [Text] [JN291912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 29 May 83]

INTEGRATION FUND BOARD NOMINEES--Cairo, 31 May (MENA)--President Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree nominating Dr 'Abd al-Jalil al-'Imari, Dr Ibrahim Hilmi 'Abd ar-Rahman, Mr Hasan 'Abbas Zaki, and Mr Muhammad Amin Shalabi as Egypt's representatives on the Integration Fund Board. [Text] [NC010807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1917 GMT 31 May 83 NC]

CANADIAN GRANT--Cairo, 31 May (MENA)--Egypt and Canada signed today a memorandum of understanding under which the Egyptian National Railway Authority would receive five million Canadian dollars as a grant from the Canadian Government. The grant would cover expenses of Canadian experts needed for training technicians at the Railway Authority. [Excerpt] [NC010807 Cairo MENA in English 1246 GMT 31 May 83 NC]

SUGAR OUTPUT--THE production of sugar is expected to be increased by 25,000 tons over the production of last year, according to a report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture. The report said that the total quantity of sugarcane to be delivered to the sugar factories will reach 7 million tons with an increase of 144,000 tons over last year. The report added that the rate of sugar cane production has been increased by about 500 kilogrammes per feddan in Upper Egypt. [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Apr 83 p 2]

NEW CITY PLANNED--WORK is currently underway to establish a new city west of the New Nubaria district, which includes 125,000 flats accommodating 100,000 inhabitants up till the year 2000, according to the Chairman of the Reconstruction and Rural Development Authority, Mr Zaki Arnaout. The land will be distributed among small farmers, each will get a share of 6 feddans, he added. A delegation from the international Bank, said Mr Arnaout will be due in Cairo by next June to discuss the possibilities for financing the second stage of the project besides establishing a sugar complex with a capacity of 50,000 tons annually. [Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Apr 83 p 2]

CSO: 4500/221

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR REVOLUTION AGAINST BLACK MARKET

Tripoli AL-JAMAHIRIYAH in Arabic 15 Apr 83 p 16

[Article: "The Black Market: A State within the Jamahiriya"]

[Text] We have not for one moment desisted from attacking and fighting the black market and chasing down the parasitic insects that live in its swamps, so that we can purge our society of them.

Our stand is not based on the outlook of the policeman who prosecutes criminals who violate the law and must be arrested, and it does not proceed from a spirit filled with the essence of evil.

The phenomenon of the black market in the mass socialist society is more serious than mere ordinary crime, for a number of reasons:

The people who commit this crime in reality, or help, take part in or encourage it, are performing an organized process of destroying the economy of the masses, whether consciously or not, by creating a secret market alongside the people's market, which has eliminated exploitation.

[They] insist on letting the class of merchants and their exploitative activity challenge the principles of the revolution and the resolutions of the people's conferences.

[They] impose the bourgeois model as an example for society and frustrate the mass model, which sanctifies the property of the masses and sanctifies production and creative work.

The masses, the ones who have an interest in socialism, have lost confidence in the ability to eliminate the merchants or the merchant class, and believe that what has been constructed in the form of people's markets are just an exception and a passing, dying phenomenon, and that the capitalist market is the genuine basis and the ongoing enduring phenomenon, and consequently lose their confidence in their people's installations.

The new generation of the revolution, in the form of pupils in schools who are drawn by the market, are corrupted: in their case the market becomes trans-

formed not just into a source of additional income but also becomes tantamount to a nursery and a school which implants the values of the market in their minds and nurses them on bourgeois values.

The people working in the people's facilities and the people working in the market are corrupted and enticed, through bribery and participation in hidden profits, to stand against the masses who are working in their service, so that work in the black market becomes the basis and work in the people's market becomes just a way to get a "salary" at the end of the month and is declining.

The black market, with the tremendous stolen wealth and bourgeois values it has stored up, and the persons it attracts, whose wealth and social influence are increasing, takes the form of a state of counterrevolutionary forces within the jamahiriyah and represents the material, human and moral base of all coups.

The number of people engaged in commerce in the name of craftsmen has increased, and maintenance workshops have turned into an abyss of exploitation of non-Libyan manpower. Wealth that has been usurped from the pockets of citizens or the efforts of foreigners have gone into the pockets of the new parasites, and a new parasitic class has been formed that represents a material, human and moral bridge to the old society and its symbols and exploitative relations. Will the revolutionary forces destroy this barrier, so that it will not someday become a new bridgehead for an upheaval against the gains of the masses? Will our eyes remain open?

11887

CSO: 4504/342

PROPER STRATEGY FOR EXECUTING STUDENTS' SUMMER WORK PROGRAM REVIEWED

Tripoli AL-TALIB in Arabic 10 Apr 83 pp 7-9

[Article: "Why Hasn't the Employment Program Been Carried Out?"]

[Text] Seeking guidance from the directives of the commander of the revolution; executing the resolutions of the basic people's committees and the stipulations of the resolutions of the students' conferences regarding employment; responding to the need that is made mandatory by the current stage of mobilizing all forces and pressing into action all resources to defeat the ghost of death which is no longer an illusion but an actual fact, one which we can hear in the noise emitted by the treads of the Zionists' tanks and the stench of death that has been created by a mixture of the smell of the corpses of the innocent children and old people of this nation and the powder the Zionists are setting off, which America is manufacturing and which Arab reaction is paying for:

And faithfully translating the contents of the green book, the world's proselytizer for a new society in which man will be free, will own his own requirements and will create his destiny:

In the face of all this, out of the feeling on the part of the secretariat of the general people's committee for student affairs in the general conference of the students of the jamahiriya of the need to work seriously and quickly to carry out the employment resolution, for many reasons, some of which we have reviewed in the lines above, and in an attempt to salvage this brave resolution which the students of the jamahiriya, the creators of 7 April, who have had the honor of bringing the establishment of the power of the people closer, have adopted, [one can state that] perhaps one of the most important reasons why this resolution has been blocked or has been put into practice in a manner which has harmed it more than benefitting it has been the lack of a conception of the means for carrying it out. Many attempts have been made to come up with a plan which will guarantee that this resolution is carried out, many specialized technical committees have been formed for this purpose, and everyone is pausing to consider an important point, which is the continuation of the employment program. The manner in which the resolution has been carried out has made it seasonal and shown it in a twisted manner which keeps it from standing on its own, so that consequently it is not possible to attain any benefit by applying it. It is not reasonable that we should erect an industrial edifice that will be open to receive students but will be shut down the remaining months of the year.

Nor is it reasonable that we should do without foreign manpower in the summer period, and then find ourselves in need of it the rest of the year, when the students go back to resume their studies.

These are all reasons why it has not been possible to carry out the students' resolution on employment, indeed, with regard to it, many people have said that it is not a feasible resolution, and the losses that will result from carrying it out will be greater than its benefits.

In spite of all that, in the recent period, the students have underlined their resolution bearing on employment at every session of their student conferences, out of their conviction in its validity and the extent of its logical nature.

Thus they are stressing that they view matters from a proper perspective by which it is not possible for others to see matters.

Today, as we are presenting this conception on the manner of carrying out the employment resolution, we feel happiness engulfing us. We have helped stress an important aspect, which is that the new society that has been portrayed for us by the third world theory, as embodied in the green book with its three chapters is the offspring of logic.

It is a complete conception of the manner for carrying out the resolution on employment in a way which will guarantee that it continues and will not obstruct people's studies or camp training.

Thus, a group of immortal sayings are being emphasized, among them "power, revolution and arms in the hands of the people," as well as the saying "persons who do not produce do not consume, except for the disabled." In addition, we are raising the level of the stage, since all forces are being mobilized for the sake of stopping the caravan of death that is setting out toward us, passing over all Arab cities and capitals and over the corpses of hundreds of thousands of children and women of this nation, which has been cursed with treasonous, spineless rulers who are no longer moved by anything - as is reflected in all the people, who have relied on sloth and meekness and are waiting to see what fate will bring them.

We offer this recommendation, along with a conception of the means for carrying out the employment resolution, and we have great confidence that the bodies concerned will approach it in a manner by which they can benefit from it.

The Way This Conception Can Be Carried Out

In view of the goal, which is to employ the students in their current state, we find that in general they can be broken down into two groups, according to their skills. We find that there are students who possess technical skills that they have generally obtained through their specializations, rarely by private means, while the remainder of the students, who are the majority, do not have skills. Examples of these are secondary students and students in the first years of specialized institutes, as well as the university faculties, who are essentially beginners in their areas of specialization.

In accordance with this breakdown, employment planning can be done in a way where people who do not have skills and technical specialization can be assigned to jobs that do not require that condition, which are the majority, while the remainder can be assigned to jobs that do demand skill and specialization.

The Practical Method

1. The areas of employment and the type and number of manpower that they need can be tabulated most accurately, along with the number of hours that need to be covered and the hours that can be added to these in the event there is manpower of both types.
2. The students to be employed will be counted on the basis of the areas where they actually are located, the ability of each, their academic level, and so forth. This data will be classified as follows:
 - A. The number of students.
 - B. The type of students in terms of their abilities and skills.
 - C. The places where each are located.
3. Planning will be performed accurately, to distribute the available numbers on the basis of the tabulation mentioned above, in accordance with the available locations that need manpower and the type of this manpower.
4. In accordance with the statement made regarding the notion of breaking the year down equally into studies and work, as stipulated by the resolutions of the student conferences.

Planning will be done to have the educational institutions, on the basis of the people in them, perform the work foreigners are doing now or perform new tasks and carry out projects that are being newly created, through an organized program, as follows:

- A. By learning about worksites and each site's needs, specified in terms of numbers, quality, and number of work hours required, as well as learning about the number of students, the ability of each, and the sites where they are to be found, they will be distributed in accordance with their schools and the places where employment is required. Here is an illustrative example:

The example we will give is that of the municipality of Tripoli, where there are about 70 educational institutions.

Here the number of students in each institution and the ability and skills of each student will be tabulated along with the places of employment. Let us assume that these include the port, the airport, the factories, the roads, the fields and so forth.

Next comes the third stage, which is to give assignments to this organization in accordance with the need for it, and determine specific days of the week for it. Educational institutions numbered A to B will take charge of work on days

of the week, on the basis of what we are shown by the calculation that we have referred to, where we will use the data that has been made available to us, as we stated above. In addition, educational institutions from B to C will work in the locations that have been assigned to them on their own days of the week.

In this period, the remaining educational organizations will be on class or weapons training days as usual.

When the organizations that have worked in the period set aside for them have finished, they will resume studies and training in arms in ordinary fashion on the remaining days of the week; at the same time, other organizations, in accordance with the requisite numbers of organizations that were engaged in ordinary study and training, will shift over to fill up the places that the others had been occupying, which will have returned to their studies after completing the period assigned to them.

Thus, various people will go to the airport, the port and the industrial edifices, in accordance with the days of the week, while others remain at their studies and ordinary training.

The three goals, which are studies, employment and training, will be realized in the same week in a manner in which there will be no confusion, in the context of studies, military training and employment, and this will achieve a general objective, which is to keep people working throughout the days of the week and the months of the year. Consequently, it will be possible to do without foreign manpower by having the students fill the vacuum they are now occupying. In addition, it will be possible to establish new projects in which the students will be the instrument of labor.

Among the benefits which will be realized in accordance with this plan is the fact that it will be possible to do without large numbers of teachers, on the following basis:

Organizations which send their students to work on the days of the week assigned to them:

These will be prepared, in terms of classrooms, seats and laboratories, as well as faculty members, to accommodate others and perform the task that they have been accustomed to performing ordinarily, which is to teach. Here the same resources may be mobilized to educate students coming back from the employment period assigned to them.

Universities, higher institutes and specialized technical institutes.

In accordance with the measures approved by the basic people's conferences, it is necessary that alternatives to the technical experts be prepared so that it will be possible to do without them in the shortest possible period. If we review our expertise in the past, we will realize that foreign technical expertise can at any moment be mobilized against us. Perhaps the best example is the one which America has given us of the technicians in the oilfields.

Therefore, in addition to the circumstances which could be said to be peculiar to the university faculties and higher institutes, in terms of faculty members, the costs of employing them, the costs of laboratories, and so forth:

In addition to the need for a period of time in which it will be possible to conduct a study and adapt the conditions of each faculty, so that it will be able to play its part in the employment program in a manner that will guarantee that it endures, (which will be feasible only by forming working groups in every faculty and institute whose task will be to study the present curriculum and make it conform so that it will be able to engage in employment and study, as well as weapons training on the side) -- it will, nonetheless, in this period in which the committees which are being formed with the goal of preparing the universities and higher institutes, as well as the technical institutes, are being engaged in keeping abreast of the program stated above, it will be necessary to alert them to play a role of the utmost importance, even seriousness, which is to prepare the technical experts who will be able to take the place of foreign ones and thus will be able to apply the specific people's conference resolutions, as well as to deal with the danger that exists because of dependence on foreign experts. The method is to add further hours of study to the time that is now being added on. Thus, it will be possible to increase the number of male and female graduates per year, perhaps twofold.

Here, to be more specific, we can give the example of university faculties which at present rely on the system of the academic term, that is, most faculties if not all of them. In accordance with the current academic program, the academic period is broken down into two terms covering a period of about 6 months out of the entire year, after which the students are free to pursue numerous programs, most important of which is that concerned with employment. In accordance with the current circumstances, these students do not perform any services -- indeed, most of them are considered to be hindrances, since they are to be considered burdens and a source of waste of society's money, since their qualifications do not generally make them fit to perform technical work.

At this point it will be possible to add a third academic term which will be equal to the two ordinary terms, and that will result in the following:

1. The use of resources in the form of classrooms and laboratories, as well as faculty members who are on contract at exorbitant sums.
2. Staying ahead of requirements in preparing domestic technical manpower to take the place of foreign manpower.
3. This addition which represents one academic term, will bring about an increase in the number of graduates, since three classes will graduate from each faculty, and these could add up to four every two years instead of two as at present.
4. This addition will not constitute a legal problem in the case of faculty members who are on contract and their vacation rights, since the law specifies the vacations that must be given at 45 days; thus the remaining time at our disposal is not less than 60 days.

5. Once this method is pursued, many problems which have started to appear in our university faculties, which have been caused by the fact that people are coming in from secondary school at a rate greater than the capacity of the faculties in the manner in which they are operating now, will be solved. The addition mentioned above will work to accelerate the graduation of the people now in the faculties; they will consequently leave their places to others, and we will thus not need to allocate hundreds of millions for the construction of similar faculties or the performance of expansions in those that now exist.

6. By this means, it will be possible to use the period the university will need to adjust its situation in accordance with the plan, which will guarantee that studies and employment take place in ways in which the society is in the greatest need.

Goals Which Will Be Realized through the Application of This Notion

1. Attainment of the mass society:

This is one in which people possess their own power, wealth and weapons, where Libyan Arab students, like other groups of the society, possess power through the people's conferences where there is freedom of decision and also through the union organization, which is still a dream among other peoples. In considering the Libyan students and their free decisions, one can say that they have transformed their educational institutions into military barracks and are being trained in the most modern weapons, as another buttress for the immortal saying "power, wealth and arms in the hands of the people" has been achieved.

With this quantum leap, which is embodied in the application of what we have been engaged in discussing, an important buttress will be applied, this time in a serious manner. Therefore wealth in the hands of the people will become reality, especially among students. In addition, an immortal statement will be realized, which is, "whoever does not produce does not consume, except for the disabled," since students will be transformed into producers who will consume out of what they produce; this process will end the stage in which students were dependent on others.

In this manner, the students of the jamahiriya who, with their splendid action on 7 April, came close to establishing the power of the people, will strive to strike an example and offer a model which will work to implant the power of the people and translate the immortal statements into splendid practices which through their actions will bring the society of the masses into being.

2. Turning the blockade which Arab reaction has set up around the Libyan people, and America has been carrying out, into an offensive.

It is to be observed that Arab reaction on our borders has not let a chance go by without showing us its vindictiveness and hatred of the people and master

who have assigned themselves to spread the word to the oppressed and down-trodden peoples of the world of a new world in which power, wealth and arms will be in the hands of the people, where there will be no room for presidents or kings, where people will be partners, and where people who live in housing will own it. Indeed, they have lost their ties with their motherland and have accepted, and are accepting, alliance with its historic enemies in order to strike out at their brothers in neighborliness, religion, destiny and so forth.

Indeed, the situation has reached the point where the people who are domiciled on this land, are mobilized and are offered homes and a living, in which self-confidence is inspired, and who are being called upon to exercise sovereignty which will make them the equal of the other peoples of this earth, are being mobilized directly to destroy the house that has lodged them, the school that has taught their children, and so forth.

This is not to speak of the income that is being offered to reactionary puppet regimes as hard currency which has been earned by the manpower to which we have given opportunities, for various reasons, among them our feeling that though they have been prompted to debase themselves they are our brothers and we agree that they should share bread and warm beds with us.

However, through experience, we can observe that others besides us consider this naivety and exploit it seriously to strike out at us. We believe that present circumstances demand that we take a serious stand to end this economic bloodletting which is financing the treasury of Arab reaction, which will not hesitate to bring harm on these people at the first opportunity it receives.

In addition, we have the right to take a forward position regarding the people who are allied with those who are imposing a blockade on us, so that we can deprive them of the money that goes into their treasuries, by serving ourselves by ourselves and doing without the foreign labor that drains our money away and transfers it to our enemies' treasuries.

In addition, in this manner, the puppet regimes will find themselves requested to build the thousands of dwellings which we have provided in the past, as with the communications, medicines, hospitals, schools, and books which we have given free to hundreds of thousands of people who were faced with a situation which we have saved them from, consequently saving their governments, which have chosen to be hostile to us and which they have chosen to finance with the dinars we are giving them from our own pockets. We can imagine the condition of these feeble regimes when hundreds of thousands of people in the workforce ask them for jobs, thousands of families ask for houses in which to live, tens of thousands of sick people ask for medical treatment, and everyone asks for communications, education and so forth.

In another area, the hundreds of dwellings, thousands of beds in hospitals and and hundreds of thousands of seats in schools, institutes and university faculties will be evacuated by the people in them, who have been prompted by us to say that they are not worthy of them, as with the means of communications and various services.

That will reduce requirements as far as possible in the future, and it means that the sums of money that we need are less than our present requirements. This means that we can content ourselves with little and it is thus in our power to persevere in the face of the need and pressures that are imposed on us, because we will be able to dispense with building new dwellings, schools and so forth.

3. The possibility of attaining self-sufficiency:

As was stated in the second point, one should note that our needs for development plans will become lower if self-sufficiency is not attained, especially in housing, facilities, education and so forth.

In addition, our need for hard currency will be reduced as the hemorrhaging in its various forms ends; as an example of self-sufficiency, we can take the example of education.

Let us imagine that one of our schools has started to serve Libyan students to the point where many seats that had been occupied will become vacant.

In addition, the situation we talked about regarding the possibility of having a school occupied so that the current number of students in it could be doubled means that our existing schools will be sufficient, the number of Libyan students will be double the number that exists now, at least, and that in addition half the number of teachers who are working now will be adequate to carry out the educational process in the best manner required. This means the possibility of contenting ourselves with domestic personnel, indeed even increasing them in some areas of specialization, which will be one of the results of the application of this program.

The possibility of bringing about self-management most easily and facilely, since it will be in the power of faculty members to prepare their requirements on days when they are not involved in ordinary academic programs.

In addition, a spirit of initiative, a sense of responsibility and concern for their possessions will be created among students as a result of their being prompted to work to develop their society, because many of the phenomena which foster indifference and indeed even foolishness in students will disappear, since the people who create this are people who have the feeling that their presence is temporary and primarily for opportunistic reasons, and consequently do not hesitate to be foolish and engage in abuses; when that comes to an end, young people's eyes will fall only on the areas of concern, which is the best form of employment.

4. The fact that the students are in an organized program in most periods of the year:

The attainment of this goal is one of the most important results we can reach by applying the plan that we have been discussing. It is to be observed now that students can be gathered together and pressed into a program as quickly as possible, and this gives students added vitality over other groups in the

society. However, this characteristic will diminish, if it does not actually disappear, in the period in which classes in the schools are suspended, which is currently half the months of the year.

However, through the program that has been set out here, the students will be in controlled, defined places, most times of the year, and that will guarantee that the revolutionary program will be continued through appointments in the educational institutions as well as the special program on student conferences.

11887

CSO: 4504/343

COMMENTATORS SHOW FURTHER ENTHUSIASM FOR ABOLITION OF ARMY

Religious Nature of Move

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 11 Apr 83 p 11 .

[Article by 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad]

[Text] The sick in spirit and superficial and the simpleminded people who have not yet assimilated the eternal premises of the great revolution of the first [of September], who have not acquired any of the green thinking, people who are living in the mentality of eras that have vanished for good and whose thrones and seats of power have been crushed by the emergence of our eternal revolution, these wayward persons who have been destroyed, by arrogance and the spirit of fascism, often doubt the pioneering humanitarian statements that have liberated man and drawn for humanity the roads to happiness and prosperity, and in particular dispose of or eliminate these statements. They pronounce this sort of thing as if they were sleeping face down and had not yet become aware of what has gone on around them, or as if they are in a world in outer space and have not yet heard of the changes that the new thinking has created, the green thinking that has shaken the world, with all forms of fraudulence collapsing as its light shines on them, and all the degenerate conditions falling as if it was the morning sun whose battalions have raided the legions of the darkness of night, so that the living organisms are breathing with its arrival and the strings and keys have resounded with the rays of its light.

The great first has liberated us from all forms of repression and tyranny. It has been tantamount to a brilliant light in our spirits following a long darkness and an emancipation from the chains of lowliness and slavery, and only depraved infidels will deny this. Moreover it has inspired us with its ideas, which came in the form of a cultural revolution whose tempests have devastated those organizations which have spread about ignorance and weakness throughout all humanity and whose flames have burnt up all the yellow books which with their contents have soiled purity of thought and have obliterated the light of talents. The attainment of this revolution, which the thinker and theoretician has caused to burst forth, as he has been providing the most precious guidance for mankind and offering it the greatest intellectual triumph, has not happened before with philosophers and thinkers throughout the length of history. It is represented by the theory of the third world, which has triumphed on behalf of the downtrodden on earth, has liberated man's

needs, has blocked the way for once and for all to all forms of traditional rule, and has borne the true picture of the happy man, who can exist only in the socialist society which this theory has referred to, the society of power, revolution and arms, the society which rejects something called representation and tutelage. Indeed, here is the Libyan Arab society, the model of the happy society, rejecting with all its force and, through this theory, replacing all forms of representation by proxy with a society in which the people govern themselves by themselves, through the people's conferences, and the people's committees, with their wealth in their own hands and at their feet, so that they can deal with it as they like, without coercion from any body, whatever it might be.

These triumphs, which have been realized on our triumphant land and have been a product of the green thought, the thought of the great first, have, without a doubt, caused anxiety to and removed happiness from people with insolent faces and bellies swollen like cadavers, people with evil spirits, and the enemies of humanity who are constantly trying to ride the masses so they will bring them to positions of power, so that they will consequently be able to impose their domination on them.

These people, who are still dreaming of power and control over us, are trying to thwart our green invasion, look upon us as we are setting forth toward our advanced positions, to which our leader and teacher, the thinker and revolutionary, our brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, has guided us, with eyes filled with resentment, cast doubt about our performance of our missions, curse among themselves the day the armed people rose up, and sometimes amuse themselves with these silly, trivial statements that the experiment of the armed people will take a long time, in which generations will perish, and sometimes amuse themselves with the statement that the traditional military army cannot be replaced by a popular situation — ignoring the fact that the thought of the great first has smashed all myths, has disrupted all balances, and has changed the course of life, in spite of the deceptive and vindictive. To these people we say, where are the ministers? Haven't they come to an end? Where are the governors? Where are the parliamentary deputies? Where are the senators? Where are those hollow structures which are represented by what is known by that traditional name "government?" The people's revolution has invaded them, they have come to an end, and they will not return as long as we have veins that throb with life. Where are these companies? Where are these agencies? Where is Tatanaki? Where is Jan Sassi? Where are the middlemen and the bourgeois who long sucked out people's blood, controlled our requirements and tried to make us hungry and humiliate us? We have rejected all of them and have put an end to them. We adhere to Islamic law, and the law of revolution is our deep rooted belief. We tell them this, and we are setting out with the speed of the twinkling of an eye toward our desired goals and objectives, among which is the uprising of the armed people.

The armed people will inevitably rise up. Here they have started to come close to doing so, and every day we are taking fixed, strong new steps toward its attainment. We will trample everyone who tries to stand in our way or lead us astray underfoot. The armed people will rise up in spite of power-hungry

fascism, which has been so affected by traditionalism that it has become blinded. The doubters and the pessimists must keep their mouths shut, or we will cut their tongues out; at the same time, we hope that they will become penitent and will bury their conspiratorial hopes. I consider that we should allow them to go out on a parade of penitence such as those the middlemen, merchants and bourgeois made after the overwhelming victory the power of the revolution had over them, when it carried out the declaration of the third meeting of the committees of the revolution. They must draw from the thinker and the theoretician an example which they will emulate, and which will entail for them the good example for the cleansing of their souls of the filth that is attached to them. As for those who wish to continue with their enmity, their vicious barbarity and this campaign of theirs of casting doubts must be crushed by the results of the decree that we will take with respect to them.

"We did not treat them unjustly but rather they themselves were unjust."

That is a saying of great God.

Inevitability of People's Revolution

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKH DAR in Arabic 11 Apr 83 p 11

[Article by 'Abdallah Hijazi]

[Text] Following the publication of the articles on the green invasion on the army, we had believed that the civilian revolutionary forces, in the form of revolutionary committees, would hasten to make common cause with the military revolutionary committees to set forth a comprehensive tactical revolutionary program which would hasten the acceleration of the elimination of the traditional fascistic military institution, which is not part of the mass society.

[We had also believed] that the civilian revolutionary committees would hasten to incite the masses of the basic people's conferences to hold their conferences and present the subject of the fascistic organization to these masses, who must bear their responsibility of hastening the uprising of the armed people and radicalized the power of the people. I had believed that these articles would make the various camps and units in the armed forces choke with thousands of Libyan Arabs volunteering for training in various types of light and heavy arms, so they could take the place of the traditional militarocracy, that hundreds of women would rush to enlist in the Military College for Girls and the various faculties of the armed people, and that some of them would rush forth to hold sitdown strikes before the camps, out of an insistence on the need to train them in revolutionary and popular resistance in order to eliminate this military organization which threatens the powers of the people and the revolutionary achievements that have been made through the action of the revolution of the great first.

However, what has happened is that, instead of having basic people's conferences held in all areas of the jamahiriyyah, district meetings were held in which the majority expressed their approval of the articles on the march on the army and the bravery and boldness with which the truth was presented.

They approved of it in the districts and their special sessions, but did not have the bravery and boldness to declare it out loud within their own basic people's conferences! Most of them are still people who have evaded compulsory service and are looking for exemptions and deferments.

The failure to hold the basic people's conferences, and the revolutionary committees' lack of seriousness in inciting the masses of the people to that end, underline the fact that the Libyan Arabs are collaborating with this fascist organization in allowing it to remain in their hearts, and are collaborating in its survival.

The fact which must be stated is that armies, by their nature, have come into being only for wars, and no one joins them except people who want to protect their honor and their homeland. However, since wars have perhaps not occurred in some countries, only two choices lie before these military armies. Either they take power with the force of arms they possess, which other opportunists and insolent elements do not possess, or they become transformed into fascist organizations that are afflicted with all fascist and reactionary diseases, modes of culture and behavior, with their pattern of showing disdain for the power of the people and an orientation toward hashish and recklessness, proceeding from the premise that this army will perish, in time of war, in the place of the people who are escaping and fleeing from the duty of protecting the nation.

Therefore, the army has rights in this country which are greater than others who are content to watch, applaud, cry out and raise sticks on high at times of military parades. This army has the right to live at their expense, that is, the expense of the masses, in peacetime, just as the masses live at its expense in the time of war. Therefore the masses, who have been deprived of the behavior and culture of the fascist military institution, which is hostile to freedom and progress:

These masses, which possess the power, wealth and arms, which are not content with the spread of hashish, liquor and wantonness throughout the land of the first and other areas of the world that are laboring under the yoke of dictatorial military institutions, have only the following options before themselves:

Either they can tolerate wantonness and hashish in the army, while realizing that death in combat makes what the army has received mandatory compensation for their enjoyment of comfort and their acquisition of exceptions and exemptions, while they squat in their rooms and wait for every morning this fascist organization to take power and destroy all the achievements which have been realized through the actions of the revolution;

Or, they can decide to dissolve this institution, "the army," and have the masses in their entirety be transformed into an army with weapons numbering 3 million fighting men and women and thus forever end the ambitions of the opportunists, the despots and the fascists who will once again dream of usurping the power of the people and the rule of the masses.

It has become the duty of the people's conferences, most insistently and with the utmost necessity, to hold conferences in the form of emergency meetings and to issue resolutions to dissolve the army. However, if the masses do not hold their conferences and do this, that will mean that the masses want power and wealth but do not want arms and find all the army's conduct and wantonness palatable.

Salutations to all officers, noncommissioned officers and members of revolutionary committees who believe in the power of the people in every armed forces position from Tubruq to Ghadamis, who dream of the imminent establishment of the armed people, the implantation of the power of the people, and the continuation of the revolution by force!

Had it not been for these revolutionaries, the revolution would have been usurped and fascism would have eliminated the power of the people. We are awaiting the initiative of the armed force and the masses of the people's conferences.

11887

CSO: 4504/342

ENERGY POLICY DEFINED

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 13 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Morocco's Energy and Nuclear Policy as Defined by Mr Moussa Saadi at the French-Moroccan Symposium on Nuclear Energy"]

[Text] The French-Moroccan Symposium on Nuclear Energy just took place in Rabat.

To open the symposium, Mr Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mines, gave an important speech summing up Morocco's energy policy. As this is a document for the present and the future, MAROC SOIR is publishing this speech in full.

I am especially pleased to open today, in your presence, the French-Moroccan Symposium on Nuclear Energy organized jointly by several French and Moroccan companies and organizations. The very fact that this symposium is being held testifies, if need be, of our countries' determination to extend their cooperation to a new field, a field of current interest, that of nuclear energy in which French has acquired a prominent position worldwide.

This meeting is the direct result of the meeting of His Majesty King Hassan II with His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand, at the time of the latter's recent visit to Morocco.

It is in this context that the French-Moroccan Symposium on Nuclear Energy was organized to study potential developments, especially with respect to sea-water desalination.

As far as we are concerned, nuclear energy represents a major factor in the energy struggle which Morocco is leading under the aegis of His Majesty the King to free itself from oil importations and ensure its economic and social development.

In this respect, France can provide us an example to follow and a valuable cooperation. Indeed, because it was determined to face the energy challenge, France has embarked on one of the widest-ranging nuclear power programs in the world.

Although nuclear plants are costly and often take too long to build, although they require a high level of technical expertise and highly skilled cadres, nuclear energy is already playing and will increasingly play a vital part in the development of today's world.

This has become a fact that all of us must face. Considering the unavoidable depletion of natural energy sources, the steady growth of world energy demand, the "successive energy crises," as well as the ever-increasing gap between developed and developing countries, nuclear energy is arousing increasing interest throughout the world and giving rise to new hopes. It appears to offer an attractive solution. All the more so as, based on available data, the nuclear kWh is three times less costly than that produced from oil, and twice less costly than that produced from coal.

With 294 power plants built throughout the world and a cumulated power of 173,000 MW, nuclear energy has come of age and is now becoming an economic, competitive, technically reliable and secure source of energy.

These various facets will be reviewed on the occasion of this symposium. Thus, the French party, which is represented by large enterprises, will present the considerable industrial potential engaged in the implementation of the French nuclear program. All major companies in the French nuclear industry are here: FRAMATOME [Franco-American Atomic Construction Company], Alsthom-Atlantique, GOGEMA [expansion unknown], the French Electric Power Company (EDF), and the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA). It is my pleasure to thank them in the name of all for their valuable cooperation.

For its part, the Moroccan party will present a general survey of the country's energy needs, its potentialities, its energy planning, and the preparations that have been made for several years to pave the way for nuclear energy.

Therefore, the program set up for these two days, the subjects that will be discussed offer a remarkable complementarity: at stake is the transposition of the success experienced in the field of nuclear power by an industrialized country in the North zone--France--to meet the energy requirements of a developing country in the South zone--Morocco.

Morocco's Energy Policy

Before you are given further information on these subjects, and in particular on the potential of the French nuclear industry, allow me to present a brief survey of the main lines of our energy policy.

Our energy development strategy, a major component of which is the nuclear power program, is based on the mobilization of the country's local resources and the absolute necessity to ensure the energy supply of the country's vital sectors under the best possible conditions of price and safety.

At present, Morocco's energy situation is characterized by considerable dependence on foreign countries since 86 percent of the 5 million tons of oil equivalent that we need are imported, essentially in the form of oil for which we pay 7 billion dirhams. This places a heavy burden on our trade balance, as our mining receipts barely make up for our oil imports.

Yet, Morocco does not lack assets: during the past 10 years, we have made an inventory of our energy resources, which include the whole range of traditional and new energies.

This enabled us to draw up an energy plan which includes the following seven major options, which have been programmed until the year 2000:

1. Intensification of oil prospecting, which is already yielding positive results, especially in Meskala where a promising gas distillate pool was discovered.
2. Rapid mobilization of the remaining 60 percent of our hydroelectric potential--which have not yet been harnessed--through the construction of some 20 projects, including the Amouguez project in Ait Chaouarit which was recently inaugurated by His Majesty the King and President Mitterrand.
3. Development of coal prospecting and mining, starting with the Jerada mine, while encouraging substitution of this product, even imported, to oil.
4. Upgrading of oil shales, considerable reserves of which exist in our underground, to produce both synthetic oil and electricity through direct combustion.
5. Introduction of nuclear energy, and recovery of uranium from phosphates.
6. Use of renewable energies, especially solar and wind energy, the biomass and micro-power plants, especially for the development of rural areas.
7. Rationalization of energy consumption and incentives for energy savings, especially in the industry and transportation fields.

To this should be added a vast program of rural electrification under which approximately 1,000 villages should be equipped by 1990.

Necessity to Resort to Nuclear Energy

In this approach to energy problems, our major concern remains to limit our dependence on imported fossil fuels without neglecting any avenue, so as to reduce risks. But the energy-planning model we developed showed us that, short of a major oil discovery, the reasonable mobilization of available resources will not yield more than 11 billion kWh by the year 2000, whereas our requirements by then will amount to 27 billion kWh. Under these conditions, resorting to nuclear energy becomes a necessity. Considering that our electric consumption increases by an average of 9 percent per year, we shall have to build several nuclear power plants.

Resorting to nuclear energy, therefore, has become a necessity for us. Simultaneously, we have adopted a program of uranium recovery from phosphates, as our available uranium reserves exceed 5 million tons.

This is the context in which specialized departments at the Ministry of Energy and Mines, at the National Electricity Office and at the Moroccan Phosphate Office, in cooperation with international organizations such as the International

Atomic Energy Agency and with aid from several friendly countries, are preparing the ground for the launching of a national nuclear power program.

Uranium

As far as uranium is concerned, in addition to prospection for natural deposits carried out by the Mineral Prospecting and Investment Office (BRPM), the Moroccan Phosphate Office is supervising uranium recovery from phosphates.

Recovery techniques have now reached an industrial stage, and we therefore decided to build the first recovery unit in Safi. This unit will start production by 1985-1986, and it will produce 280 tons of uranium oxide per year. The program will continue with the construction of various production units yielding approximately 2,000 tons of uranium oxide per year. Morocco, whose phosphoric acid production facilities are among the largest in the world, will thus be in a position to become the leading producer of uranium from phosphates.

Power Plant Potential

Taking into account the evolution of our electric power consumption and the size of our natural network, we plan to introduce a nuclear capacity of 2,400 MW by 2002. The year when the first power plant will be placed into service will depend on the size chosen for the power plants. As an indication, should Morocco decide to have 600-MW power plants, the first of these should start production by 1994-1995 and be followed by another power plant every other year; that would be a total of four 600-MW power plants by 2002. By then, 45 percent of our electricity requirements would be met by nuclear power plants.

The Green Strip

These prospects are given as an indication; they will have to be refined in the context of the convention to be signed in the next few days between the National Electricity Office and SOFRATOME [expansion unknown]. This convention must take into account the option recommended by His Majesty King Hassan II at the time of President Francois Mitterrand's visit. Under this option, nuclear energy would be used for sea-water desalination, thus creating a green strip along the Moroccan shore, which extends over 3,500 km. Since the future of mankind depends on two major resources--water and energy--we are inviting you to consider during this symposium all the potentialities this royal option may contain to mobilize the best of modern science and technology in the service of men.

This theme of nuclear energy and desalination will be developed tomorrow. It will again be discussed next month, in the context of the debate on desalination problems. Before that, another important event will take place, namely the first world congress on desalination, in Florence, Italy, starting on 24 May 1983.

As you can see, the particular situation of Morocco, its natural potentialities and the determination of its sovereign make it an especially fertile country for the most promising innovations and applications. In this connection, allow me to submit another reflection for your consideration.

For Oil Shale Mining

As you know, some find fault with nuclear energy because it can be used only in the form of electric power and, therefore, cannot be used to drive cars or fly planes. Therefore, it is essential to discover a natural converter that will transform nuclear energy, for instance into oil.

Such a utopic alternative might be found. But it would no longer be utopic if we were to use oil shale, large reserves of which exist in Morocco, near the sea shore as in Tarfaya. Indeed, the considerable heat flow produced by nuclear reactors could be used all or in part to pyrolyze oil shale, thus producing oil products, not just electricity. This is a possibility which I am submitting to your reflections. Under what conditions could a multi-discipline team including Moroccan experts from the National Agency for Petroleum Research and Production (ONAREP) and French nuclear energy experts examine this problem.

An important stage in our national nuclear power program deals with feasibility studies and site surveys. The convention about to be signed between the National Electricity Office and SOFRATOME will achieve this objective and constitute an important milestone in the nuclear cooperation between our two countries.

Technical Infrastructure

In addition, the prerequisite to starting any nuclear program is the existence of an appropriate regulatory, scientific and technical infrastructure aimed at progressively gaining expertise in this leading technology, supervising nuclear projects, and making sure that international security and safety standards are complied with.

For that reason, simultaneously with site surveys and feasibility studies, we shall also consider the various facets of nuclear safety.

In this respect, the departments of the Ministry of Energy and Mines in charge of nuclear control and regulations are now preparing, jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency, a national legislation that would provide legal bases for all operations our country might undertake in the nuclear field. The first texts thus prepared deal with:

- technical and administrative conditions to be met to obtain building and operating permits for nuclear power plants;
- protection against ionizing radiations, taking into account the principles and recommendations of the International Radiological Protection Commission;
- precautions to be taken in transporting radioactive materials.

In addition, considering the need for an effective tool to intervene in all these fields, the authorities are about to announce the creation of a National Atomic Energy Center (CNEN) which will be a public organization. This center will have a dual mission: to develop nuclear technology, and to coordinate and control nuclear facilities.

It is also with the desire to strengthen the scientific and technical infrastructure that should accompany the introduction of nuclear energy that we decided to install a research reactor of the Triga Mark I type at the National School of the Mining Industry, as part of the expansion of this school which is training state engineers. This 100-kW reactor will form the core of the energy department now being created at the school. It will make it possible to organize the experiments required to ensure the training and proficiency of cadres and technicians--Rap. Rap. WO 9 Pl.

These realizations will also make it possible to gather the Moroccan cadres and technicians trained in the nuclear field, and who had remained dispersed because no structure existed to receive them. At the Atomic Energy Commission alone, there are 150 Moroccan cadres and technicians who have received long-term training or completed training periods at French nuclear institutes.

Nuclear Law Seminar

As far as cooperation is concerned, in addition to its increasingly close relations with friendly countries such as France, Morocco has been maintaining relations with the International Atomic Energy Agency for many years, and is thus receiving valuable and sustained assistance, especially in the fields of personnel training and expert services.

In this connection, I am pleased to let you know that, jointly with that agency, we are organizing an inter-regional seminar on nuclear law and nuclear safety regulations in Rabat on 30 May-4 June.

Representatives of some 20 African and Middle East countries will attend this seminar where they will have an opportunity to study and compare the various nuclear regulations in force in their respective countries.

Morocco, being aware of the necessity for cooperation with respect to the peaceful use of atomic energy and desirous to comply with international conventions, signed the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty as early as 1968, and the resulting guarantee agreements in 1973.

Later on, in 1982, based on this treaty, Morocco and the United States signed a convention and a cooperation agreement concerning the peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

Our convention with SOFRATOME will materialize our many-faceted cooperation with France in the field of nuclear power use.

As you can see from this introduction, Morocco is determined to mobilize all means for the development of all its energy resources, in particular nuclear energy, to meet its ever-increasing needs.

Our meeting today and the debates that will follow will give us a better understanding of our reciprocal potentialities and, therefore, enable us to conjugate them better to serve our objectives. This is why, before concluding, I would like to express again my warmest thanks to all the French enterprises which agreed to send highest-level representatives to this symposium, and especially

to FRAMATOME, Alsthom-Atlantique and COGEMA, the French Electric Power Company (EDF) and the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA). I also wish to thank Mr Roger Vaurs, ambassador of the French Republic to Morocco, and his staff, who helped organize this symposium.

With this French-Moroccan Symposium on Nuclear Energy, we are turning a new leaf in the fruitful and friendly cooperation between our two countries, and are thus being faithful to the strong political determination of our respective chiefs of state, His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand.

In view of such determination and such friendship, we can only succeed.

9294

CSO: 4519/236

SDAR PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 10-YEAR STRUGGLE

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 May 83 p 7

[Interview with Mohamed Abdelaziz by Tayeb Belghiche: "In An Interview With 'EL MOUDJAHID' and 'ECH-CHAAB,' the Saharan President Assesses the Situation After 10 Years of Struggle"]

[Text] - We are ready to contribute to the construction of the larger Arab Maghreb.

- Respect of peoples' relations and their territorial integrity.

On 20 May 1973, a handful of POLISARIO combattants headed by Mr Mustapha Sayed El-Ouali, general secretary, attacked the El-Khanga post of the Spanish army. This triggered the Saharan people's liberation struggle. Ten years have passed since that date, 10 years of upheaval, 10 years during which a small people surprised the world, and continues to surprise it. It led a unique struggle, even questioning generally accepting theories on guerrilla warfare.

Is it not generally assumed that guerrillas must live among the people like fish in the water? The POLISARIO Front and its armed branch, the ALPS [Saharan People Liberation Army] have demonstrated that this is not so. Very few guerrillas have gained control of the situation with such brio, whether in the military, political or social field.

Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and general secretary of the POLISARIO Front, has assessed the situation for the dailies EL MOUDJAHID and ECH-CHAAB.

[Question] Mr President, 10 years have gone by since the El-Khanga battle on 20 May 1973. How would you assess these 10 years and what lessons would you draw from them?

[Answer] As you know, in 1973 the region was under Spanish occupation. At the time, the borders with Morocco and Mauritania were closed to us, as the

governments of these two countries maintained good relations with Spain. The three countries prohibited us from any activity they thought suspicious, especially militant and revolutionary activities. It is under these extremely difficult conditions that the POLISARIO Front was created and proclaimed the start of armed struggle on 10 May 1973, and its first operations took place on 20 May 1973, in the north of the national territory. At its first congress, the front adopted a plan of action with three objectives.

First, military action with small units and modest means. At the time, it had six old rifles plus another six recovered at the time of the El-Khanga operation.

Second, mass mobilization around the Front, explaining the Front's program and objective so as to urge the masses to concrete actions and demonstrations, and obtain their contribution in gathering weapons.

Third, to act at international level so as to inform world public opinion of the Front's principles, its objectives, and the fact that there was a Saharan cause, an occupied Arab and African land. The Saharan people embarked on a struggle for self-determination and independence under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front at a time when considerable obstacles existed in several fields.

Concerning political action, mass mobilization was difficult because of the presence of Spanish armed forces. Colonialism, which remained in our country for a century, encouraged tribalism, racial discrimination, and the emergence of a small class which collaborated with it because it was politically illiterate and, therefore, lacked nationalism. Besides, borders were strictly controlled and the militants, who at the time were few, were easily identified by the colonialists who would exert intense pressures on the masses through arbitrary imprisonments and taxes. In spite of all these obstacles, though, an essential element existed and helped us succeed in all domains; there was the people's aspiration to independence, its increasing awareness of its national identity, even before the revolution started, and the necessity to get rid of colonialism.

After the POLISARIO Front was created and its objectives explained, it appeared that the latter reflected the aspirations of all Saharan citizens. Internationally, Western Sahara was cut off from the rest of the world. The only people to enter it were Spanish military and civilian personnel who enjoyed the confidence of Madrid, and French and U.S. companies which cooperated with Spain in the territory. The Saharans were isolated from abroad, all the more so as they could not get passports and had no financial means. In addition, the crimes of colonialism and the people's demonstrations remained unknown of the whole world.

To start with, the Front had no experience but it had a clear view of things, especially of the need for self-reliance and mass mobilization, and the necessity to make all sacrifices to free the people and the homeland. All this enabled us to succeed. This is how the people's demonstrations and military operations against the Spanish army and economy started. This is how the POLISARIO Front managed to assert itself which, by the way, surprised the world, including the

Spanish themselves. In this connection, we could mention the people's demonstrations in May and June 1975, at the time of the visit of the UN mission of investigation in the region, during which the people clearly expressed their determination to obtain independence. Spain, Morocco and Mauritania then understood that, if a referendum was organized, the people would vote 100 percent for independence. It was under these conditions that the three countries signed the Madrid agreements in November 1975, based on the idea that the Saharan people could not manage their territory and their resources. Thus, our land was divided like a pie and our people like a herd. The people's answer was to close ranks around the front. They left all they had and took refuge in the desert to prepare their answer to invasion.

The three countries hoped to get rid of the Saharan people with the Madrid agreements. But that people knew how to organize and create an army that was to become a redoubtable and well-equipped force. They also reacted by creating the National Sahara Council late in 1976, and proclaiming the SDAR on 27 February 1976. Already at that time, they started establishing the institutions required for the operation of the Saharan state, at the same time as they were intensifying their armed struggle to free our territory. The organization of the army took place as part of an overall plan to counter the enemy. As a result, the small-scale military operations we had started with progressively became large-scale operations that reached as far as the Mauritanian capital and South Morocco and ended in the large "Houari Boumediene Offensive" that started in 1979, after our fourth congress.

Today, the Front's achievements are impressive: most of our national territory has been liberated. We have forced the enemy to concentrate in a small area surrounded by mines, radars and barbed wire. They now hold only the area around Smara, Boujdour and El Ayoun, and the port of Dakhla.

Among other achievements, we have managed to create an army that is experienced, well equipped with weapons that were mostly taken from the enemy, and enjoys a high morale that allows it to keep up fighting, as it is convinced that its cause is just.

In addition, we have created a political and administrative system operating with the full participation of the people, both in liberated territories and in refugee camps. Thanks to this organization, Saharan society was radically transformed and its political level appreciably increased.

In 10 years of struggle, we have managed to make radical changes that have had positive repercussions among the people.

Institutionally, we have a government and ministries, and the experience they have acquired has been profitable to our people. In 1973, you could count on your fingers how many people could read and write. Today, after several literacy campaigns, we can say that illiterates are few.

Literacy has enabled our people to recover its personality, which colonialism had stifled for a long time. We have created schools with the people's massive contribution. Also, aid from friendly countries, Algeria in the first place, has helped us open schools to train our future cadres.

As far as health is concerned, our enemies thought that the Saharans, who left the towns, would not survive in a hostile nature without health infrastructures. They thought that the desert would destroy those that would escape their bombings. But our people was determined to live and knew how to overcome all obstacles. The hospitals and clinics we have created are an answer to their machinations. We have also developed medical prevention and this, too, is a challenge to our enemy.

We shall not deny that we still have problems, but the main thing is that our people is determined to overcome all obstacles.

Internationally, the world did not know we existed in 1973 when we started our struggle. Even if we had been defeated, history would have remembered that our people rejected colonialism. We struggled, and in 1975 our cause was finally understood. Our relations with organizations and countries have changed the way people look at things.

In 1983, through the United Nations, the OAU, the non-aligned movement, the whole world recognizes the Saharan people's right to self-determination and the POLISARIO Front, and 53 countries have recognized the SDAR. In addition, we receive worldwide support, even among the public opinion of countries that have not recognized us.

The essential fact is that, in 1973, we were a colonized country and that, two years later, we were rid of Spanish colonialism. When the Madrid agreements were signed, some believed that that was it. But we continued our struggle and, in 1978, the war caused the fall of Ould Daddah. The Mauritanian people then set things straight by leaving the neocolonialist fold. Thus, neither the Moroccans nor the Spanish could materialize the plans they had hatched against the Saharan people. And neither French nor U.S. interventions could manage to impose colonialism again.

Therefore, we demonstrated that Ould Daddah was an agent of imperialism in his country, which induced the Mauritanian people to get rid of him. We also confronted the king of Morocco with facts: far from exterminating us and colonizing our country, he plunged Morocco into an economic crisis, a political crisis and even a crisis with the army. In addition, he sold off his territory and his independence to the United States for an aid in weapons and advisers. When he invaded our territory, he brought back colonialism to Morocco.

One lesson we can draw from that is that no force in the world can defeat a people determined to fight for its rights, no matter what obstacles it must overcome.

The other lesson we can draw is that numbers do not matter when fighting for one's right. A country is great if it fights for a just cause. Otherwise, it becomes small.

And the Saharan people is great because its cause is great.

[Question] Do you believe that the kingdom of Morocco finally has a political desire to negotiate with the SDAR? Why?

[Answer] From the start, we called on Morocco to negotiate to settle our problems peacefully. We did meet Moroccan representatives on several occasions. But we note that the Moroccan regime is continuing its expansionistic policy and that its attitude remains aggressive. In addition, under its present policy it allows a foreign power to intervene in the region to support it in its ambitions and internationalize the conflict.

Actually, until now, we have not observed any real desire on the part of Morocco to arrive at a permanent solution of the problem. As for us, we shall retain our determination and we are ready to negotiate with the king of Morocco to bring this war to an end. Our determination is the result of our desire to see our two peoples struggle along each other, cooperate like good neighbors, fight our common enemy, and to give a positive answer to the appeal of countries asking that this war should end--for instance the appeal made by the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, as part of the goodwill initiative that Algeria is taking worldwide as well as among African and Arab countries, to support oppressed peoples and liberation movements, to settle problems peacefully and achieve cooperation among Third-World countries in the interest of all.

Algeria called for negotiations between Morocco and the POLISARIO Front, and we are ready to negotiate with Morocco on the basis of mutual respect, territorial unity and the independence of each of the two people.

The conflict shall not end unless there are direct negotiations between the SDAR and Morocco. And if King Hassan II does not refuse to negotiate, he will find people ready to help him pull Morocco out of the war and to lead it in struggles for development, cooperation, against ignorance and poverty, and to lead the fight against enemies of the Arab Nation, of Maghreb and Africa.

[Question] Unless peace and security in the region are restored, there can be no greater Arab Maghreb based on the cooperation of all peoples in the region and restored stability. What contribution do you think the Saharan people could make?

[Answer] At the congress that created the Front, we defined a precise and unchanging point in our working program, namely the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a first step toward overall Arab unity.

Algeria showed us the way in this direction, for which it accepted great sacrifices. The revolution led by the FLN with President Chadli Bendjedid at its head has the huge merit of championing the idea of creating a greater Arab Maghreb, based on the interests and respect of each people and its territory as well as its contribution in achieving such unity.

This hope is also ours, but there is one obstacle on the way to the creation of a greater Arab Maghreb; I mean the Moroccan regime and its dependence on the United States, the U.S. military bases and the war led by this regime, a war of expansion and aggression against neighbors and of forced annexation of other people's territory.

We see this obstacle as contrary to the peoples' interests and their right to respect, cooperation and development. We do not believe that peoples in the Arab Maghreb need U.S. bases to protect their interests. These peoples understand that they cannot safeguard their interests unless they are free. As for us, we are ready to make our modest and active contribution.

Indeed, the war of liberation we are fighting and our rejection of the Madrid agreements represent a contribution on our part to an Arab Maghreb liberated from foreign occupation. Therefore, we are ready to negotiate peace on the basis of freedom for our people and the integrity of its territory.

And we shall spare no efforts in all domains in the interest of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb.

The Moroccan people, too, must assume its responsibilities and play its part within the Arab Maghreb, without having recourse to U.S. bases, colonialism and unjust wars.

[Question] Speaking of military operations, Mr President, the world had become used to large-scale and continued ALPS operations. How do you explain that these have slowed down during the past few months?

[Answer] Our war is a long-term war, and I do not believe that there is any slowing down. The war takes place at several levels: large-scale military operations, small-scale operations, the war of attrition, economic destruction and political work. No matter how, our war shall continue; operations are not on a large scale, even through there are still bombings and engagements both in South Morocco and in the occupied territories.

As far as the Moroccan forces are concerned, the war has entered its attrition phase. Approximately 100,000 Moroccan troops are concentrated on our territory; they are nervous and demoralized, and are subjected to bombings and attacks every day. They are beginning to realize what a mess Hassan II has put them in. In their present situation, the Moroccans are faced with the king's lies and risky ventures. At the same time, our force is developing and is full of self-confidence.

[Question] Mr President, we are on the eve of the OAU summit. Some are already calling for a postponement of the conference. In your opinion, would such a postponement serve the African cause?

[Answer] Those who ask for a postponement of the summit are the very same people who want to torpedo the OAU and its charter. The United States, which will not tolerate that the OAU rejects the fait accompli in Western Sahara, in Namibia and South Africa, as well as the aggressions against Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho. The OAU reflects the aspirations of the peoples on the continent for independence and against foreign domination.

Actually, because the United States reject the OAU as such, they are using certain countries, Morocco in the first place, to force the organization to bow to U.S. interests.

But most countries are aware of these plots, as is shown by the decisions of the Committee of 12: most countries acted wisely by deciding in what country the next summit would take place and inviting all African countries to it. Therefore, this decision showed wisdom and all countries wishing to further the organization's and Africa's interest must take part in this summit and face up to the OAU's enemies.

[Question] Now that the SDAR has become a member of the OAU, are you planning to apply for admission into other international regional organizations?

[Answer] The Republic is a member of the OAU and shall act as a full-fledged member of that organization. The SDAR is a non-aligned country which is bound by all international charters, especially the OAU, the UN and the non-aligned movement charters. Its natural place is in these organizations and it will do all it can to be admitted and assume its responsibilities when the time is right.

[Question] How do you account for the fact that certain Arab countries are hostile to the Saharan people's struggle, even though their hostility may not be overtly proclaimed.

After 10 years of struggle, do you meet with more understanding in the Arab world?

[Answer] We are a people and an Arab-African state. A number of Arab countries have recognized us and collaborate with us. Other countries are helping our enemy (Morocco) and, actually, we do not understand why some Arab countries are thus hostile to our cause.

As Arab and Muslim victims of aggression, we are claiming our right to sovereignty over our own territory.

Therefore, logically, we should receive the support of Arab and Muslim countries. All we are asking from them is to save the king of Morocco, not through war but by getting him out of it, and for all Arab aids to become investment and economic aid.

We find it regrettable that, after 10 years, certain Arab parties refuse to face the facts, despite the priority struggle of the Arab nation against Israel and the United States.

If Morocco's efforts in Sahara had been devoted to fight Israel, it would have been quite beneficial.

We hope that all these problems will be settled and that all Arab countries will realize that it is their interest to pull the king of Morocco out of the Saharan war.

[Question] Leftist parties with which you maintained relations have come to power in western Europe; could this have an influence on the outcome of the conflict?

[Answer] Certain European leftist parties came to power, replacing other parties and regimes that were hostile to our cause and supported the Moroccan regime in its war against our people.

Today, we must remain logical: leftist parties cannot pursue the policies they criticized yesterday, when they were in the opposition. For instance, the French Socialist Party criticized French military presence in Morocco. Today, they are still in Morocco. We respect these parties, and we are not against their protecting their interests in Morocco, as long as Morocco remains within its borders and as long as these parties do not make the mistake of aligning themselves on Morocco. In spite of this, we have a sort of dialogue with certain parties in power with which we maintain good relations, as in Sweden, Austria and Greece.

[Question] When it was in the opposition, the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] was calling for direct negotiations between the SDAR and Morocco. Now that it has come to power, it is backing out. In your opinion, why is that so?

[Answer] You are right, we have maintained relations with the PSOE since 1978; these relations have been fairly good: mutual visits, common positions on certain problems, the PSOE's commitments to our people, its denouncing of the great crime: the Madrid agreements. When this party came to power, it did not keep the promises it had made while in the opposition. We are wondering whether this is a /mature/ [in boldface] party in power, whether it is using just causes and people's rights to self determination as voting cards, and then turns the page.

Have pressures been exerted from certain sides?

Actually, the United States cannot exert pressure on the PSOE to adopt such a position on the Saharan cause, because the PSOE is more closely involved with that cause, considering that its country was the colonizer.

These questions remain, and we hope that the dialogue between us and the PSOE will lead to normal relations based on our common interest.

[Question] For its part, France is calling for a negotiated solution to the conflict, but it is selling weapons to one of the two parties at war, Morocco. Is there not a contradiction between these two attitudes?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we have not--and besides we cannot not--ask France to break off its relations with Morocco; on the other hand, we deplore that it keeps supplying military equipment to a country that is aggressing us.

Our hope is that the French position of peace will be applied in all domains and that it will become an effective position. This will enable France to establish mutually beneficial relations with all countries in the region.

[Question] Mr President, what impact did the intensification of U.S. military aid to Morocco have on war operations?

[Answer] The United States have intensified their military aid to Morocco, in addition to direct intervention (advisers and satellites): they keep sending

military advisers to the Sahara, and satellites provide information which the Moroccan headquarters are using in the war.

U.S. aid may last as long as the war. Some are wondering whether the United States are trying to keep the king in Morocco or to get rid of him. The answer is that the United States want the king to stay, but the Reagan administration follows a policy that may lead to his downfall, as the throne cannot be preserved unless Morocco pulls out of the war. We note that U.S. public opinion declared itself against the U.S. administration's engagement into the war. This is a very important point. We do hope it will carry the White House along in its commitments to Morocco [as published]. The latter is more in need of aid to restore its economy than of military equipment to make war.

[Question] Now that the SDAR has been admitted to the OAU, do you expect a development of your relations with socialist countries?

[Answer] Now that the SDAR has been admitted to the OAU, the ground is favorable for all countries in the world wishing to recognize the SDAR, and for the SDAR to establish good relations with socialist countries, which showed understanding for the Saharan problem and voted for our people's just cause at the United Nations.

Under our general policy, we hope to establish good relations with all countries and all peoples who respect our rights and cooperate with us after recognizing our cause.

[Question] Finally, 10 years after your armed struggle started, what do you expect in the future?

[Answer] Our fifth congress, which met last October under the slogan "All our homeland or martyrdom," considered our general policy, our programs and future decisions. We prepared a national work program covering all domains, military, political, organic and social.

Therefore, the future will be as the fifth congress decided. We mean that the rest of our territory will be liberated, the SDAR will assume a good position on the international scene, and our relations with our friends and allies in the region, in Africa and the Third World, and with the democratic and progressive forces in favor of peace will be strengthened.

At home, we are making efforts to raise the level of education with respect to quality, specialties, curriculum and schools; generally speaking, we are working at social level.

9294

CSO: 4519/234

TAX LEVIED ON PURCHASE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TO AID EXPORT

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] The government today intends to approve the levying of new taxes on the public, following the request of Minister of Finance Yoram Aridor. It involves indirect taxes in a total sum of approximately 4 billion shekels a year. The taxes are earmarked for financing new export incentive measures, for which are also being submitted this morning for government approval. Details of the new taxation and of the export incentives were decided upon yesterday in a closed meeting in which the heads of the Ministries of Finance and of Commerce and Industry and of the Bank of Israel participated. Among the new taxes a one percent levy on the purchase of foreign currency of all kinds will be imposed.

Economists in the Ministry of Finance recommend continuing collection from the public of the Operation Peace for Galilee tax next year, even though the tax was levied for 1 year only--in order to reduce the money flow to the market.

A decision was made in a meeting of the heads of Finance, Commerce and Industry, and the Bank of Israel, to impose on the public the burden of financing the new export incentives of approximately \$100 million (by other estimates: \$120-200 million in order not to increase the money flow to the market, especially after the peak flow of nearly 9 billion shekels in March.

A Government Discussion

The plan to levy a tax on purchase of foreign currency, and the special export incentive measures, will be submitted today for government approval.

According to the plan, the tax on the purchase of foreign currency will apply to purchases for deposit accounts, import, travel abroad, and cash.

In contrast to that, the levy will not apply to sales of foreign currency to the government, to various transactions, and the like. According to an estimate, the levy will bring in the equivalent of approximately \$150 million a year in shekels (estimates of between \$120-200 million were mentioned in this regard).

The export incentive package includes:

The return of a part of national insurance payments to the entire business sector. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry requested that the return be for

export only, but the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Israel requested that the arrangement apply to the whole of the business sector, in order to reduce the taxation on labor.

The reduction of the premium paid by exporters on rate insurance. The need to encourage export arose following the reduction in export profitability last year, and the severe reduction in export itself in 1982 and in the first two months of 1983.

Active Demand for Foreign Currency

The special levy on the purchase of foreign currency is aimed at absorbing money from the public, and at limiting short-term buying and selling of foreign currency. In July of last year, a 2 percent tax was levied on the purchase of securities (stocks and bonds) in order to finance the expenses of Operation Peace for Galilee. This levy did not include sales of foreign currency.

If approved by the government, the levy may cause a price rise in import products and services which are purchased in foreign currency at the levy rate.

There was an increased demand for foreign currency yesterday. The shekel was devalued against the dollar by 0.75 percent; against the pound sterling by 1.75 percent; against the German mark by 1.25 percent. The shekel was also devalued by an unusually high rate against other European currencies.

12320

CSO: 4423/123

SELF SACRIFICE ENCOURAGED TO AROUSE ANTI-ISRAEL SENTIMENTS

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Proclamation Encouraging Youths to Sacrifice Their Lives Distributed in West Bank"]

[Text] Nablus. A proclamation encouraging Palestinian boys and girls from Judaea and Samaria to sacrifice their lives in order to enlist worldwide public opinion against Israel was distributed in the area in thousands of copies following Land Day.

The proclamation, signed by "the Palestinian pupils movement in Judaea and Samaria," openly attacks Zionism and praises the struggle of the Palestinian people, and demands the sacrifices of "row upon row" of pupils in order to "increase the number of those who died for the sake of that struggle." An ITIM correspondent in the West Bank reports that this is the first time that the PLO supporters in the area have distributed such a proclamation, aimed at achieving a maximum number of their own casualties. According to the proclamation, it is even desirable that there be fatalities. The proclamation fits into the present anti-Israel propaganda campaign by the PLO, which is aimed at enlisting public opinion against what the PLO defines as "an Israeli master plan to exterminate the Palestinian people."

The "Poisonings"

An ITIM correspondent points out that security circles suspect that the pupils movement which signed the proclamation is the same movement which was active lately in fomenting the "mass poisoning" phenomenon. Besides the pupils and students who "volunteered" to come to the hospitals, there were those who visited the houses of girls who were released from the hospital after the "poisoning," and ordered them to continue to complain of pains and to return to the hospital. There was a case of a girl who was hospitalized and released seven times.

The incitements surrounding the poisonings, conducted by pupils, took on unusual forms as well. For instance, anonymous persons forced the imam of the great mosque in Nablus to use the muezzin's microphone to announce that "water was poisoned in the city." Pupils put pressure on doctors and hospitals not to release "sick" girls. Hebron's acting mayor, Mustafa 'Abd-al-Nabi al-Natshah,

who is suspected of incitement in Hebron, claimed that somebody used the municipality car without his knowledge in order to announce "the water being poisoned in the city."

Meantime, some cola cans which were found in the yard of the girls schools in the town of Yatta were examined, and it was found that an anonymous person filled them with powdered milk and left them there. Other cans found in schools in Tulkarm and Anabta contained "flit"--a spray against mosquitoes.

12320

CSO: 4423/123

SCORES OF ARAB VILLAGES LACK LOCAL RULE, PUBLIC SERVICES

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Apr 83 p 10

[Article by 'Atallah Mansur: "Communities without Local Rule; Dozens of Arab Villages Do Not Belong to Any Local Authority; This Condition Creates Inferior Status for Villages and Deprives Them of Many Services"]

[Text] Inside the State of Israel which "continues to maintain full equality" for all its citizens--to quote the government's guidelines--there are dozens of Arab villages today which lack any local rule, which creates an inferior status and exempts many government offices from providing many services to the residents of those villages. Those neglected villages include many farmers as well as former Bedouins who have built themselves attractive communities in a dozen places in the Galilee. In the Nazareth area there are ten communities without a municipal status, including three Bedouin villages (Bir Al-Mahsur, Shabli, Umm el Ghanam,) four villages of the Zu'abi clan in the Valley of Jezreel (Sulam, Dahi, Nein and Kafr Misr), two villages in the Bet Netofa Valley, Uzeir and Ramana, and the suburban village next to Nazareth, 'Ilut (the Interior Ministry and the Nazareth municipality disagree on its status; the former says it is part of Nazareth, while the city disagrees.)

Why aren't the cries of protest of those villages heard more loudly? Perhaps because, quite illogically, many in those villages are happy with the status quo and would rather not have local rule. In talks I had in 'Ilut, Kawkab (Abu Al-Hija) and Sulam, many residents, old and young, preferred the status quo. Sulayman Khalil Zu'abi, an old man from Sullam who speaks Ashkenazic Hebrew and brags about having worked in the chicken coop of Kibbutz Merhavia with Golda Me'ir, is worried that the local council in Kafr Sullam might spoil the understanding existing among the local residents.

He reminded me that in Akhsal the local council place was set on fire after the elections, and that Ahmad Musa Darausha (former Akhsal Mukhtar) and Sayf-al-Din Zu'abi (former Knesset member and mayor of Nazareth) lost their jobs because of the establishment of local councils. He agrees with me he is a conservative and considers it a compliment. He tells me he used to work in the public works department, as far back as the British Mandate. For decades religious Jews did not visit his village. "But lately many Gush Emunim

people come here and tell me they want to go back to the place of birth of David's mother, Shulamit." (He seems to be confusing things. Sullam is considered by Land of Israel scholars the Shunam of the Bible, the birthplace of Abishag the Shunnamite). He is afraid of conflicts in the village under the rule of a local authority, and adds that the villages do not lack anything, while the local council "is very expensive."

Cooperation

Muhammad Zu'abi, owner of a small store and card-holding member of RAKAH is an ardent supporter of the idea of establishing a local council in the village. But he is against including the village in the regional council. This he thinks would lead to increased taxes. He heard that in a certain Arab village belonging to a regional council a resident had to pay half the value of his lot as an improvement tax. I told the RAKAH member that the improvement tax is paid directly to the state and not to the local authority. "This is what my friends told me," he said. Another villager who listened to our conversation said that in Sullam no one had to pay improvement tax when applying for a building permit.

'Izz-al-Din Zu'abi, a graduate of Haifa University (geography) and an activist in the village affairs, is convinced that his village needs and even deserves a local authority. 'Izz-al-Din tells me proudly about the cooperation among the villagers during the past decade which had resulted in regular water supply, electricity, a Sick Fund clinic, a soccer team (one of the best in the Arab community) and a new modern mosque (still under construction) which will replace the small one. These things were built through a local ad hoc committee. Local cooperation solved the need for a local school building (but the budget did not allow building a bathroom). The local school principal says that without a local authority he does not have a regular address to turn to in school matters. For example--completing the bathroom and building an additional classroom needed for the next school year.

He knows from experience that his village needs each year an additional classroom; Ten years ago the village had 760 residents. Now it has close to 1400 (1250 are members of the Histadrut). The school has 400 students and in the last Knesset election the village had 523 voters (328 in 1977), that is, 50 people are added to the village each year. The village has an area of 1500 dunams, of which 400 are used for residence and construction and the rest is farm land.

The village is east of Afula, near the two Merhavyas (the kibbutz and the moshav), nestling in the shadow of Givat Hamoreh. From a distance it looks idyllic, new houses scattered among olive groves and almonds. But when you enter the village the scene changes. The absence of a municipal authority is showing. The narrow streets of the village, both old and new, are muddy and sewage water runs along them. This is especially problematic in the hot summer days. Muqdad Qu'abi, who works at Kibbutz Merhavya, is an ardent supporter of the idea of a local council. He believes the local council will protect public property. He would like to have a body which

would prevent road blocking by unruly construction. He also sees the need to widen narrow roads for vehicles.

His words arouse the objection of Hassan Zu'abi, a member of the teachers' union and a MAPAM activist, who is concerned that the local council might divide the residents. He is proud of the "enormous projects" built by the local people and is convinced that they should continue the same way.

'Izz-al-Din invites me to his home and opens the file of the local council that he has directed since 1972. 'Izz-al-Din is a graduate of the Kadurim agricultural school. He has complained to the Interior Ministry about the neglect and has asked why his village is not given the same services as the rest of the citizens. The ministry replied that his complaint was referred to the person in charge of the northern district, and expressed the hope that Israel Koenig will satisfy his request. Koenig replied on 14 December 1972 that he is "in constant negotiations for including the village of Sullam in the jurisdiction of the Jezreel regional council, and when the process is completed we will let you know immediately."

According to the present status of the file, it seems that the process is not yet over, since there was no notice of its completion. But Israel Fredkin, the chairman of the Jezreel regional council (which comprises Jezreel and Kishon councils) says that the council had rejected the request of the Interior Ministry to include Sullam in its jurisdiction. The request was renewed, and it was decided that the regional council will accept three Arab villages and provide them with services (the villages seem to be Sullam, Dahi and Kafr Misr.)

Since 1976 the person in charge of the northern district has been toying with the idea of establishing a regional council for the villages of Zu'abiyah (i.e., the villages of the Zu'abi clan.) The idea was brought up in every talk on the future of the municipal services in the seven Arab villages of the eastern Jezreel Valley. But the idea has not materialized and some of those villages have been included in the Gilboa regional council.

What will happen to Sullam? The teacher 'Izz-al-Din Zu'abi received an answer to his last letter to the Interior Minister from Y. Lavi, the official in charge of public relations, in which the promise was made that the matter will be looked into.

But the residents of Sullam are not waiting for the answer. They have organized themselves for removing garbage. Of the 200 homeowners, some 100 are paying each month 1000 shekels per house to a garbage contractor (once a week.) But this committee, like all other committees, does not have legal authority to enforce its decisions. Residents who refuse to pay are not included in the garbage collection. As for the road paving, of the 30 lot owners only 24 have paid. Six are saying that they will not (or cannot) pay.

Only a local authority can fill the void. The local residents have shown a high level of social consciousness and it would be sad if the elements who hamper the development of the village will win out. A group of residents from the village of Kawkab Abu al-Hija, in the center of the new regional council of Misgav have turned to the Interior Minister through attorney Habib Abu Hilu and asked for the establishment of a local council in their village (which has 2000 residents.) Among the undersigned were a physician, a teacher, a psychologist and a locksmith. They threaten to turn to the high court of justice if the Interior Minister continues to deny their right to establish a municipal authority which will provide their village with the usual services. Does the Interior Minister wait for a court decision in order to "maintain the equality" and enable citizens to establish a local authority for their village?

9565

CSO: 4423/125

MINISTERS ANGRY OVER EL-AL'S DECISION NOT TO AID MA'OF

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Dan Arqin and Aharon Pri'el: "Ministers are angry over El-Al's decision not to aid Ma'of"]

[Text] Ministers and MK's have expressed dissatisfaction with several actions of El-Al's administration. It has been learned that the administration will be asked to explain to the government its decisions not to aid Ma'of and to operate El-Al airplanes and crews on Saturdays.

The coalition administration chairman, MK Avraham Shapira, demanded yesterday from El-Al's general manager, Rafi Har-Lev, that the company fulfill in full the government's decision not to operate El-Al airplanes on Saturdays--whether directly or indirectly. MK Shapira demanded that Har-Lev deliver to him within two days Har-Lev's explanations concerning El-Al's airplanes which are leased to the QAL company on Saturdays.

There were severe reactions from the United States as well concerning the instruction not to cooperate with Ma'of.

MK Beni Shalita demanded, in a telegram to the Minister of Transportation, Hayim Corfu, that he draw his own conclusions about the man who initiated such an instruction, which has no precedent in civil aviation. He added: "El-Al can learn from Ma'of how to serve passengers, and El-Al had better improve its balance and grant less benefits to its senior executives."

Today, the first stage of El-Al's manpower cuts will be carried out. Four hundred thirty-three permanent employees terminate their work. Among these, 12 aviation engineers are leaving, and six pilots will retire voluntarily, including Captain Shmu'el Vadles, the most senior El-Al pilot. Another 200 permanent and 300 temporary employees will retire by the end of October this year, as will permanent employees abroad. The number of company employees will be reduced by 20 percent and will reach 3,400 employees by the end of the year.

Yesterday the temporary liquidator of El-Al, attorney 'Amram Blum, examined the issue of El-Al's flights on Saturdays using airplanes leased to QAL. The Ministry of Justice spokesman said that the inquiry revealed that El-Al does not operate flights on Saturdays, but that in October last year El-Al leased a cargo plane to QAL, and this leasing contract will end in the middle of May.

The Ministry of Justice spokesman also explained that El-Al's general manager has instructed that any cooperation with the competing Ma'of company requires the approval of the company's administration. The liquidator explained that Ma'of was asked to deliver to him in writing its suggestions for cooperation with El-Al, and until this memorandum is delivered in writing, the liquidator does not see a need to change the administration's instruction not to cooperate with Ma'of.

In reaction to that, Ma'of's general manager Yitzhaq Gadish, said that his legal advisers at one time pointed out to the liquidator El-Al's illegal actions, such as selling tickets at unapproved prices, and giving unapproved discounts.

He added that there was no need for any memorandum in writing, because Ma'of is ready to cooperate and sell services to El-Al, as it does to any other airline.

QAL's managing chairman, MK Ariq Nehemqin, said yesterday evening that if it is found that the coalition's agreement does not enable El-Al to lease airplanes to a private company on Saturdays, QAL will have to lease cargo planes from foreign companies in order to export agricultural products.

According to Nehemqin, a single roundtrip flight on Saturday, which delivers 200 tons of flowers, brings \$2.5 million.

Ariq Nehemqin said that any delay in exporting fresh agricultural products, including products delivered on Saturdays to buyers in Europe, will cause additional damages to Israeli exporters, and that if leasing airplanes from El-Al becomes impossible, "leasing airplanes from foreign companies will only add to the losses El-Al already has incurred."

QAL found in the negotiations held with foreign airlines that leasing cargo planes will cost the company 20 percent less than it now pays to El-Al.

It appears that the government will discuss in its session today the QAL's Saturday flights in airplanes leased from El-Al.

12320

CSO: 4423/123

MEQOROT BUDGET, PROJECTS FOR 1983-84 REVIEWED

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Apr 83 p 9

[Article by Hayim Biur: "MEQOROT Budget--12 Billion Shekels"]

[Text] The budget of the MEQOROT company for the fiscal year 1983-84 totals some 12 billion shekels compared to 5.5 billion shekels in the last fiscal year.

The water supply expenses of the company will reach 8.51 billion shekels compared to 4.1 billion shekels during the past fiscal year and are based on the expected rise in cost of 120 percent. Some 50 percent of the expenses are covered by a government subsidy. In the next fiscal year the subsidy will be reduced by 4 percent.

The expenses for developing the water supply will reach 3.31 billion shekels this year compared to a similar sum in the past fiscal year. This sum may not be approved by the Treasury and may result in a sum 5 percent lower compared to the total expenses for water supply development in the past year.

MEQOROT general manager Ze'ev Ashkenazi said that in 1983-84 the company will provide consumers with 3 percent more water than during the past fiscal year. The company will provide consumers with 32 million cubic meters in addition to 108.5 c.m. to be used for penetrating underground water.

Kishon River

This year the company plans to complete the development of existing water sources while increasing the capacity of the national waterline. A special project will go into effect in July for adding fluorine to the drinking water in the Tel Aviv area. The water purification project for the Kishon River will be completed in late 1983 with an investment of 350 million shekels (total cost--1 billion shekels.) Some 650 million shekels will be used for the project for using sewage water in the Tel Aviv area (total budget estimated at 4 billion shekels in today's prices.) This project will take 4-6 years to complete.

Additional projects for 1983-84 are: pumping saline water in the Negev with an investment of 55 million shekels; a new coast drainage project in

the central region and the Negev; completing a third line to the Negev to increase the water supply, especially during the summer; expanding the water supply network in the Golan Heights for new settlements, including water supply from Banias to the northern section of the Golan Heights where there is a shortage of drinking water; adding two pumps each in the David and Kislom projects to increase the water supply to Jerusalem; completing water projects for the settlements in Judea and Samaria, especially for new settlements which need to be connected to the existing lines. The Judea and Samaria projects will become one network which will be connected to the national project.

9565

CSO: 4423/125

BRIEFS

EL-AL FIRINGS--Approximately 420 permanent El-Al employees will be fired today. Approximately 200 more will be fired by the end of October. In addition to that, El-Al's administration is allegedly not extending its contracts with several dozen employees who are staying abroad. Three hundred temporary employees will also be fired by the end of the year. In total, El-Al's manpower will be reduced by approximately 20 percent. It was reported that the firings will be carried out according to a recently signed agreement which will probably not arouse any special problems. Our correspondent addressed El-Al's spokesman with a question concerning the news about El-Al's refusal to give technical aid to a Ma'of Company airplane in distress at the airport in Paris. This matter elicited surprise among El-Al's employees, as well as foreign companies, because it is customary for all companies to aid each other in case of trouble, regardless of whether they are competing companies. All companies, in fact, compete for passengers. El-Al's spokesman confirmed that El-Al employees at the airport in Paris had indeed been prohibited from aiding the Ma'of airplane, but he claimed that this conduct would change soon. In answer to the question about El-Al's flights on Saturdays, he said it was not true. The company airplanes do not operate on Saturdays and holidays. The flights referred to are operated by QAL, the company which leases these airplanes from El-Al. [Text] [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Apr 83 p 1] 12320

INCREASE IN POTASH EXPORTS--Arye Shahar, director general of the Dead Sea Company, signed a contract last week in the U.S. for selling potash. The new contract will gradually increase the sales of potash to the U.S. from \$50 to \$100 million per year. The contract, which is considered a significant achievement in view of the world economy, will remain in effect for the next 10 years and will be renewed automatically every 5 years. Shahar has signed the contract with the Mississippi Chemicals Company, one of the largest fertilizer companies in the U.S. The company has until recently used potash from an American mine under its ownership. The company has closed the mine recently because it has become unprofitable. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Apr 83 p 5] 9565

CSO: 4423/125

RELATIONSHIP WITH EGYPT FOLLOWING PNC RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Sa'id Kamal, member of the Palestine National Council: "Palestinian View of Strategic Relationship Between Egypt and Palestinians; President Mubarak's Strategy Seeks Palestinian Right to Self-determination; Without Egypt, Rabat Resolution Naming PLO Sole Legitimate Representative of Palestinian People Would Not Have Been Issued"]

[Text] Sa'id Kamal: one of the most outstanding Palestinian fighters, who played a major role in the students' union from 1959 to 1960 and was responsible for popular organizations in the political bureau of the PLO as assistant to the chairman.

Sa'id Kamal, member of the Palestine National Council, has chosen MAYU to publish this article giving a Palestinian view cognizant of the importance of the links and strategic relationship between Egypt and the Palestinians.

Between the Algiers summit of 1973 and the Rabat summit of 1974, unpublicized events occurred, either at the summits or behind the scenes and in the committees.

Because the first summit was held immediately following the atmosphere of combat created by the great October War, the world held its breath waiting to hear what would be decided, then held its breath again waiting to hear what the Arabs would decide at the 1974 summit in Rabat.

Between these two conferences, the American bulldozer, represented by Henry Kissinger, came to the Arab region to stop the momentum toward total recognition of the PLO and its essential role in bringing about a just peace based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. A slogan arose between Egypt and the PLO, "Partners in war, partners in peace," and Egypt accepted the principle of the slogan. Jordan was hesitant at the Algiers summit of 1973, then reversed itself and agreed voluntarily at the Rabat summit after everyone learned of Kissinger's warning about any Arab resolution saying directly that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This warning was made during his first trip from Washington to Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria and then back to Washington. His pretext was that such a decision would impede a peaceful solution.

Returning to the slogan, "Partners in war, partners in peace," I would like to say that the fighters in the Palestinian revolution participated in the October War on the Lebanese and Syrian fronts in coordination with the Egyptian and Syrian commands to the extent that Prime Minister Golda Me'ir of Israel refused to accept Security Council Resolution 338 until the Palestinian revolution's artillery, which had continued after the fighting stopped on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, was silent.

This was how it happened. Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il, as commander-in-chief of the Syrian and Egyptian fronts, contacted brother Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut and asked him to comply with the Security Council's wish in order not to give America an excuse to aggravate the military situation after the Egyptian and Syrian armies destroyed the Israeli military force, whose commanders had been filled with conceit and arrogance after the [Arab] setback of 1967.

The PLO leadership accepted on the condition that Egypt and Syria increase the Palestinian people's political gains.

We Palestinians made a mistake when we did not adhere to the resolution recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in United Nations Resolution 338. However, the Arabs, and Arab Egypt specifically, adopted this resolution at the Rabat conference after Kissinger's visit to the area and his attempt to stop the Arab momentum toward the PLO. It was implicit that this resolution was a fundamental step toward obtaining international recognition of this right through political and non-political pressure on the United States.

When I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks that there were things going on at the Rabat summit for which I was not able to find an explanation at the time, and which are still under the veil of secrecy with only a small portion having leaked, I find myself as one of the participants in that conference, obligated to report some of it with all loyalty and sincerity so that my doing so may be of some benefit during the current continuing meetings of PLO political and military leaders.

When most of the Arab leaders arrived in Rabat, the foreign ministers had still not reached a decision on recognition of the PLO nor on a political paper submitted by the PLO to the conference. The situation had worsened between the PLO delegation headed by Abu al-Luft and the Jordanian delegation headed by Zayd al-Rifa'i.

More than one meeting of foreign ministers had been scheduled, and it became clear during these meetings that, without exception, the Arabs did not want to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO delegation had to tell Yasir 'Arafat about the Arab silence on this decision while he was in Cairo on his way to Rabat. It was decided to delay his arrival in Rabat.

Before I complete the story, while I was on my way to Algeria I stopped in a neighboring Arab country, where the foreign minister told me of Kissinger's

plan asking all Arab countries not to issue such a resolution but to leave it up to King Hassan, chairman of the conference, to deal with this issue without a resolution so that Kissinger could put pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces from the territory occupied in 1967 (according to my source). Under these circumstances, the Palestinian delegation insisted on putting the resolution to a vote, while the chairman of the conference, the secretary general of the Arab League and all the other delegations ignored the request.

The situation became more complicated.

When President al-Sadat, King Faysal and their delegations arrived, I went alone at night to Sayyid Mar'i, People's Assembly speaker, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim and the foreign minister to explain the matter to them.

Urgent contact was made with President Anwar al-Sadat, who immediately gave instructions to the Egyptian delegation at the foreign ministers' conference to approve the resolution with the recommendation that it be linked with the establishment of brotherly relations between the PLO and Jordan.

A final ministerial session was held to discuss the resolution, contacts were underway to persuade Jordan and the PLO to forego their positions and the matter was submitted to the summit conference for consideration.

However, the PLO delegation insisted on its position. During this final session, the Egyptian delegation surprised the participants by announcing Egypt's approval of the resolution in accordance with President al-Sadat's instructions.

The Syrian foreign minister was taken aback by Egypt's position, turned to Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and said, "What is this?" Silence reigned for 5 minutes, and the session was concluded without the others' agreeing, except for the head of the Saudi delegation, 'Umar al-Saqqaf, who said, "I hope that the kings and chiefs of state will approve this resolution."

The Palestinian delegation decided to boycott all sessions until the foreign ministers gave their approval, and Yasir 'Arafat did not go to Rabat. The news agencies' wires buzzed and the Arab and non-Arab correspondents jumped into action to report the crisis within the conference.

Peripheral conflicts occurred that are not worth mentioning now, and President al-Sadat, King Faysal, King Hassan and King Husayn held an immediate, lengthy meeting that evening.

They asked Moroccan Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed al-'Iraqi, chairman of the conference, to go to the Palestinian delegation to persuade them to attend the morning session to issue the resolution.

The summit session was postponed until the evening.

Thus the resolution was approved, and Yasir 'Arafat arrived from Cairo to take part in the conference. This was also how unanimous approval was given. To be fair, if it had not been for Egypt's position, which brought along the Palestinian position, nothing would have happened.

To this day, whenever I meet with former Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, he chastises me kindly for my role at this conference, holding me responsible for the issuing of such a resolution, since I was a member of the Palestinian delegation which played its effective role. The unfolding of events is witness to what happened, which [according to Mahmud Riyad] should not be repeated because neither America nor Israel would accept the resolution, on the one hand, and because the PLO would not take the risk of negotiating on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, on the other.

The situation becomes even more complicated. Territory and rights will not be regained in the foreseeable future unless the Arabs use their political and economic weapons to put pressure on America by issuing a resolution in addition to that between the two countries which would confirm the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and that the PLO should represent the Palestinian people in peace negotiations in the Middle East.

No progress has been made to this date; instead, things are at a standstill, and Arab infighting has appeared on more than one occasion. This infighting has become more severe during the events in Lebanon since 1976, while PLO leaders have been kept from completing their political progress, although they are standing firm against all hostile forces.

Our martyrs and wounded are falling, and our leaders and cadres are exhausted from the struggle. More than once, Egypt has helped put out fires between the resistance and Arab parties in Lebanon because it has a very clear idea of the importance of the Palestinian role in ending the conflict with Israel through peaceful means, or in the long run through war, if Israel refuses to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to establish a national entity on their national soil.

During this uproar in the Arab world, the extremist Likud Party came to power to meet the growing pressure on Israel to plan once again for war against the Arabs as a result of their refusal to deal with any Arab position demanding recognition of the PLO.

The Egyptian resolution at Rabat blunted the edge of the American position identical to Israel's.

To this day, America refuses to deal directly with the PLO. Nothing has changed, except that Egypt, because of her special circumstances and political activity, has regained her territory in the Sinai to the extent possible.

If I have dwelt on Egypt's position toward the PLO in the recent past, it is because today we face an impasse in the relations which had begun to reflect

positively on Egypt since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon until the Palestine National Council issued its resolution in Algiers on Egypt on this invasion's impact on Palestinian-Egyptian relations and on our people who are in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I had to say what actually happened at the Rabat summit so that we could see who would benefit directly from keeping Palestinian leaders at odds with the leaders and people of Egypt and from putting the two sides at an impasse which demands the wisdom of their best thinkers.

So as not to go too deeply into this truly regrettable subject, I want to exercise my right with honest objectivity toward the resolutions of the recent Palestine National Council and then deal with the statement issued on Egypt and how to deal with the crisis.

First, I want to express my respect and appreciation for the National Council members who have stated their positive opinions encouraging friendly relations with Egypt, its leaders and its wonderful people, opinions which have existed since the PLO was founded.

The subject of dispute is policy differences between the two. This was expressed in the National Council statement in various ways and different opinions, which must be broken down by issue to avoid misunderstandings and to avoid complicating the situation, as well as to give an opportunity to certain Arab and international parties concerned with what happened between Egypt and the PLO after the PNC meeting in Algiers.

I read the final statement of the National Council, and I would like to point out a similarity between the resolution and these recommendations as far as what the Council resolution said about President Reagan's initiative and the Camp David accords in the recommendation on Egypt. I do not perceive a difference between President Reagan's initiative and the Camp David accords; the American initiative was based on the accords, and I have not found any explanation for the different wording on the two. Nor have I found an explanation why a resolution on the Camp David accords was not issued separately, even though the issue touches on the PLO's rejection of the accords and the [PLO] policy toward them. I have heard more than once from sources in touch with Egyptian officials that these officials understand the PLO position of rejecting the Camp David accords, as applied to the PLO, just as Egypt has always understood the PLO's rejection of Resolution 242. Egypt and France officially registered their positions during the invasion of Lebanon when they went to the UN Security Council with an official, signed request on paper that a new resolution be issued. In this resolution, Egypt went beyond the accords in the part which demanded that the Palestinian people have the right of self-determination and that the PLO be a party to peace negotiations in the Middle East.

This position of Egypt's is not sufficient to prove that President Mubarak's strategy goes beyond the Camp David accords; instead, we are waiting for efforts to bring about self-determination and obtain the UN Security Council's approval of it.

Have we forgotten that more than once President Mubarak and the Egyptian government welcomed the Fez summit resolution, accepted by the Council as the minimum required to bring about peace in the region? Where is the conflict between the Egyptian policy and that of the Palestinians and the other Arabs?

I would like to say that the Fez summit resolution was a strategic course for peace accepted by the Palestinian delegation headed by brother Yasir 'Arafat during the conference, but, if I am not mistaken, it was a Palestinian resolution which was accepted by the Arabs at the conference, and in general, the result was that the National Council accepted it as a minimum. I still insist that there must be an agenda to implement this resolution in order to bring the international parties, America and Israel in particular, face-to-face with their responsibilities. However, what has happened is that we have stopped with this minimum, hoping that others will undertake this task.

If we look at remarks that part of this agenda appeared in the Council's statement on future relations with Jordan in a confederation, the executive committee must draw up steps to guarantee that this will be implemented in the framework of an agreement meeting the conditions of the other parties and the PLO's condition that it will not negotiate directly on the basis of Resolution 242 or President Reagan's initiative. In this regard, I think that the PLO is right as long as America does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination because the other members of the UN Security Council have more than once stated that they support the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people, as for the other peoples of the world who have achieved this God-given right. For this reason, I understand why America expressed its happiness with the Council resolutions.

Furthermore, since American Ambassador Fiyunis [as given] whispered in the ear of an Arab diplomat that "the Council's resolutions are reasonable," I am convinced that America was happy because the Council had deprived the Palestinian leadership of their right to negotiate at this stage and to reach an unconditional understanding with Jordan on this issue, at least if it is true that brother Yasir 'Arafat put conditions on certain National Council resolutions related to this sensitive matter on which our people in the occupied territories were awaiting a clear decision.

In conclusion, there is now a good opportunity for the PLO to upset the difficult equation which exists and start to form a national government-in-exile making the world, and America in particular, face its responsibilities and preventing Israeli schemes from creating another Sa'd Haddad in the West Bank and Gaza.

After stating this, I would like to go back to deal with the misunderstanding between Egypt and the PLO. Unless that I have been unable to find out the reason for the wording of the paragraph in the statement about Egypt, but it seems to me that it resulted in an exaggerated order to Egypt's part. I thought it had meant to say to everyone that Egypt is not interested in the PLO's internal affairs.

especially since brother Yasir 'Arafat gave numerous press interviews creating a better, positive atmosphere before the Council met and said in another interview that President Mubarak was his friend. I decided that one way to overcome this crisis was not to send any Palestinian or non-Palestinian figure to talk with officials in Egypt about this relationship and how to improve it. I believe that the only way to contain the crisis and to move toward Egyptian-Palestinian understanding and agreement, even through defining points of agreement and disagreement, is for Yasir 'Arafat's airplane, with him on board, to land in Egypt with no need for intermediaries. Everything else is transitory, but Egypt and Palestine will remain as one body surrounded by all the Arab countries from east to west to begin a new state of true solidarity against those who are greedy, aggressive and hostile.

9882

CSO: 4404/312

BRIEFS

SMALL ARMS TRAINING COMPLEX--The UAE Ministry of the Interior has started evaluating the tenders for its small-arms training complex. The training centre is planned to be ultra modern and computerised. It is to be built 60km outside Abu Dhabi City and is to cost about \$10m. It will have two shooting ranges and a competition range. The targets will be controlled by an electronic system using visual display units for scoring. [East Burnham ISLAMIC WORLD DEFENCE in English No 2, Apr-Jun 83 p 37]

HAWK NEGOTIATIONS--UAE has been negotiating with British Aerospace for the acquisition of the Hawk light trainer and combat aircraft currently used by the RAF. The order could be for 16 of these planes. The deal could come to about £100m, which will also include training costs and spares. [East Burnham ISLAMIC WORLD DEFENCE in English No 2, Apr-Jun 83 p 38]

SWISS AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM--The Swiss firm Oerlikon-Burle (OB) is to supply the UAE with a major anti-aircraft defence system. The order is worth \$220m and is to consist of gun and radar control equipment normally used against low-flying aircraft. The system is believed to be the same as that acquired by Egypt from the same firm in 1981. Apparently, because Swiss firms are forbidden by law to supply arms to areas of conflict, the UAE order has been put to Italian and UK subsidiaries of the Swiss firm. [East Burnham ISLAMIC WORLD DEFENCE in English No 2, Apr-Jun 83 p 38]

CSO: 4400/332

PAKISTAN URGED TO TAKE MIDDLE COURSE BETWEEN U.S., USSR

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 29 Apr 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The Opposing U.S. and USSR Pressures"]

[Text] Mr Howard Shaffer, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, discussing the importance of Pakistan in establishing peace and stability in this region, said that Pakistan is not only situated in the center of this area but also can act as an anchor among the Islamic and nonaligned nations groups because of its balanced foreign policy. He made this statement in the Senate in support of the proposed long-range U.S. aid of \$3.2 billion to Pakistan. This aid is being offered to Pakistan by the Reagan government, following the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan for the purchase of ammunition, the strengthening of defense and domestic development. The latest issue of ASIA WEEK, meanwhile, has revealed that the USSR has sent a high-ranking KGB officer (Maj Gen Leonid Glatsev) to New Delhi to implement plans to disrupt the stability of this region, especially Pakistan. This officer is an expert in South Asian affairs and will be assisted by "unsavory elements" stationed in Russian embassies in this region who were evicted by the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries for spying. These spies not only have influence on Mrs Gandhi and her associates but also on all factions of the Communist Party in India.

These reports show us the clear differences in U.S. and Soviet views. A closer look, however, indicates that the United States is helping Pakistan for its own selfish reasons. The USSR is bent on bringing about political instability in Pakistan for its own motives--empire-building and expansionism. Making Delhi the center of these activities indicates how India and the USSR have started to cooperate with and use each other against Pakistan. The United States wants to make Pakistan strong and stable so it can protect U.S. interests in oil and otherwise, in the Gulf, now threatened by the Russian invasion in Afghanistan. On the other hand, the USSR has its eyes on Pakistan. In the process of annexing Afghanistan, it wants to devour Pakistan as well. It has already attempted this goal by using the subversive elements trained in Kabul. Soviet spies in Pakistan and India are very active in realizing the empire-building schemes of the USSR.

In spite of the polarization of U.S. and Soviet positions, Pakistan is not in a position to choose either of the opposing sides. The American attitude toward Pakistan in the past, especially regarding the atomic program, has not

only been unfriendly but at times aggressive. Neither can we forget the "services rendered" by the United States during the Bangladesh crisis. The USSR is equally dangerous to us, even though our foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, seems to be satisfied with the negotiations in Geneva and has referred to the assurances given by the Russian leader, Yuri Andropov. But the clarification issued by the information division of the Russian embassy in Islamabad indicate that there has been no basic change in the Russian stand of the Afghan crisis.

7997

CSO: 4656/173

BALANCED FOREIGN POLICY, ALERTNESS TO PROVINCIAL NATIONALISM URGED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 16 May 83 pp 3, 10

[Article by Retired Justice Shaikh Shaukat Ali: "The Consequences of Imbalance in Past Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpt] During the early years, Pakistan made the political mistake of not maintaining a balanced foreign policy and leaned more towards the United States. The basis for this policy was laid by the late Liaquat Ali Khan during his tour of the United States, and the same policy was followed by every succeeding Pakistani government. Indian leaders, on the other hand, strengthened their relations with Russia while at the same time professing love and friendship for the United States. India's relations with Russia were always closer, but the United States never gave as strong support to Pakistan as Russia gave to India. In other words, India's foreign policy was more successful than Pakistan's, for India was able to obtain benefits from both the United States and Russia. India received all kinds of financial, technical, scientific and commercial help from Russia; while, to please India, the United States gave the cold shoulder to Pakistan.

Pakistan became a member of the U.S. bloc and participated in RCD, SEATO and CENTO; but Pakistan derived little profit and much harm as a result of these arguments.

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were all Muslim countries and members of the RCD. But it is no secret that during the Shah's rule, and even now, India has enjoyed greater influence in Iran than we have.

Without going any further into the matter, suffice it to say that as a result of an unbalanced foreign policy, Pakistan grew more distant from Russia as a result of which, during the 1965 and 1971 wars, Russia openly supported India.

In his book "The White House Years," Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, acknowledges that the United States was never Pakistan's friend in the true sense of the word. He says:

"The United States could not condone a brutal military repression in which thousands of civilians were killed and from which millions fled to India for safety. There was no doubt about the strong-arm tactics of the Pakistani military." [This and following questions printed in English]

He adds:

"We undertook to persuade Yahya Khan to move towards autonomy."

He says the following about the 1971 war:

"Yahya and his colleagues did not believe that India might be planning war; if so, they were convinced that they would win. When I asked as tactfully as I could about the Indian advantage in numbers and equipment, Yahya and colleagues answered with bravado about the historic superiority of Muslim fighters."

Henry Kissinger describes a conversation between Mrs Indira Gandhi and President Nixon during her visit to the United States in 1971 that reveals the Hindu mentality. Kissinger writes about Mrs Gandhi:

"She gave a little lecture on the history of Pakistan. She denied that she was opposed to its existence, but her analysis did little to sustain her disclaimer. Her father, she averred, had been blamed for accepting partition. And there was an element of truth, she said, in the often heard charge that India had been brought into being by leaders of an indigenous independence movement while Pakistan had been formed by British collaboration who, as soon as they became 'independent' proceeded to imprison the authentic fighters for freedom [sentence as published]. Pakistan was being a jerry-built structure held together by its hatred for India, which was being stocked by each new generation of Pakistani leaders. Conditions in East Pakistan reflected tendencies applicable to all of Pakistan; neither Baluchistan nor the North West Frontier properly belonged to Pakistan; they two [sic] wanted, and deserved, greater autonomy; they should never have been part of original settlement."

Indira Gandhi's talks with President Nixon unmask the intentions and outlook of Indian leaders. We should not forget that during the 1971 war when Pakistan reminded the United States of article 1 of the 1959 agreement and asked for help, the U.S. State Department answered that the United States was not obligated under any of the articles to come to Pakistan's aid and that the article did not apply to the Indo-Pakistan war in particular. In other words, the U.S. bluntly refused to help Pakistan. We have to acknowledge, however, that after our armies surrendered in East Pakistan and there was real danger that Indian forces would attack Kashmir and other parts of Pakistan, Nixon exerted pressure on Russia to stop Indian troops from making further inroads into West Pakistan and Free Kashmir; and the United States succeeded in attaining this objective. In short, as I have said before, the fate of small countries such as Pakistan is decided by the two great powers.

The question that arises is: Why do we not follow a balanced policy that would free us from the rivalries of the great powers and at the same time allow us to maintain good relations with each of the great powers. Russia has become our close neighbor because Afghanistan is in reality under Russian rule. Russia justifies its intervention in Afghanistan on the grounds that its troops were sent into Afghanistan at the request of that country's government in order to quell rebellious guerrillas who, on secret American orders, obtain training in Pakistan and create disturbances in Afghan territories. The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, maintains that it has given shelter to 3 million Afghan refugees solely on humanitarian grounds and that these refugees are not involved in any subversive activities.

In view of the situation that I have described, one fact is quite clear, namely, that the Afghanistan problem is of vital importance to Pakistan and to its integrity and freedom. We should adopt a course of action that will keep us from becoming involved in the rivalries of the two great powers and make it possible for the Afghan refugees to return honorably to their country, thus allowing Pakistan to move closer to Russian.

We should not forget that if we become involved in the cold war between the two great powers, the enemy powers who wish to destroy the country's integrity will heighten their efforts to destroy Pakistan. We should, therefore, learn from the past tragedy and find out which powers separated East Pakistan from the country and whether these same powers are not secretly supporting the movements for creation of the so-called Pakhtunistan, Free Baluchistan and Sindgu Desh. We should realize that today the force of provincial nationalism is stronger than that of religion and the inhabitants of the small provinces are demanding provincial autonomy. We should end the present political stagnation and arrests within the country and listen to what the provinces have to say so as not to create despair among them and cause them to fall victim to the machinations of a foreign power.

As for provincial autonomy, we should remember that a country such as the United States has given full autonomy to its provinces. Article 4, section 3, of the U. S. Constitution fully safeguards the rights of the American states.

9863

CSO: 4656/181

GOVERNMENT PRAISES BUT FAILS TO PUT ISLAM INTO PRACTICE

Karachi AMN in Urdu 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Juma Khan: "Are the Present Systems of Zakat and Ushr Islamic? If the Government Was Even 1 Percent Sincere About Islam, It Would Not Keep Innocent Persons in Jail For Even a Moment"]

[Text] General Zia said during his tour of Baluchistan that Islam is the best of all possible social systems. As a Muslim, I agree with him. But no one wants to answer this question: If Islam is such a good social system, why is it not practiced in any of the more than 40 Islamic countries, including Pakistan?

It is true that Islam is the best of all social systems; but a look at Islamic history shows that today one can only dream of such a social system because in today's world, many are ready to talk but few are willing to act.

Like other rulers, General Zia also wants to promulgate the Islamic system; but to do so, helpful hands are needed that only elections can provide. Good laws may be passed, but the problem is that the responsibility for enforcing the laws is in the hands of the government employees who are ignorant of Islamic precepts.

A lawyer has filed a case in the federal sharia [religious] court maintaining that men without beards cannot be employed in the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. His argument is that the beard is part of the Prophet's sunna [tradition] and a man who does not love the tradition should not hold a high or even an ordinary government job in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Any man who claims to be promulgating Islam should, along with his co-workers, prove in practice his love of the Koran and the sunna. If the federal court should agree with this lawyer's argument, all the country's commanders, governors, ministers, secretaries--in short, all government officials, whether high or low, would have to grow beards or resign their jobs. If, on the other hand, the federal sharia court should decide that beards are not a necessary requirement for holding high government office, I fear that the mullas will create trouble. There are several religious parties, including Jamaat-e Islami, active in Pakistan

whose officials are all bearded. A man without a beard is not given any high level position in these parties, which shows how great an importance they attach to the beard. These parties would like all government officials to follow the sharia. I cannot say how many in the armed forces, the civil service, the foreign service and so forth, will feel happy growing beards and how many will resign rather than do so.

Judging by the way in which the present government is going about Islamization, the task will not be accomplished even in a thousand years. An Islamic system cannot be established unless all those officials and employees entrusted with running the administration understand Islamic precepts thoroughly and promulgate these precepts with sincerity. The most important requirement for promulgating the Islamic system is that suitable facilities be provided for training government officials and employees. As long as ministers, secretaries and those responsible for important decisions do not observe the sharia, do not pray, do not understand Arabic and do not follow the Islamic way of life, the promulgation of an Islamic system will remain a dream that will not be realized in our lifetime.

The government thinks or is trying to make everyone believe that now it has set up sharia courts, promulgated the zakat system and started enforcing ushr, the Islamic system will automatically be established. But these are just a few measures that could have been carried out overnight and did not require 5 1/2 years to accomplish; and they cannot bring about Islamization.

The government does not have a clear conscience and is carrying out its measures half-heartedly; because of this, the desired results are not being achieved and social evils are increasing rather than decreasing. The enforcement of zakat has not ended begging and the establishment of sharia courts has not reduced crime, proving that Islamic precepts are not being followed fully.

It is incumbent on all well-to-do people to pay zakat. The present government is neither Islamic nor in accordance with the sharia, and the country does not have an Islamic system; but the government has taken it upon itself to collect zakat from Muslims and distribute it among the deserving poor. I think that the law being enforced is not in accordance with Islamic precepts because the government is not levying zakat on the total wealth of the Muslims but only on their bank accounts. Muslims are not required to pay zakat on their jewelry, houses and other movable and immovable property; hence, the present law is not Islamic and may even be un-Islamic under sharia law. A man who pays zakat on his bank account alone can claim that since he has paid the zakat demanded by the government he need not pay any more, when in fact, the government has levied zakat only on the man's bank account and has not taken into account his jewelry, houses and other immovable and movable property.

Zakat should be levied on a man's total possessions, not on his bank account alone. A 5th should be taken under ushr, but only a 20th is

obtained. Will the prescribed number of prayers also be increased or reduced? Islam is the best of all social systems, but we do not have such a social system. Islam insists on the election of the ruler, but we do not have elections. In our country, the criminals are free and the innocent are in jail. There are respectable men in jail who do not know what crime they are charged with, and there are intellectuals in jail who are not released even after they have served their term. Our government bureaucrats have become our masters. Institutions entrusted with enforcing the law are famous for dishonesty. Smuggling, black marketing and corruption are rife. There is inequality; people are laid off from their jobs; and in a city such as Karachi, beggars crowd the busy intersections. The people pay zakat and will be paying ushr but all taxes have to be paid as well. It is claimed that an Islamic system is being established. General Zia says that political prisoners are being well cared for and that they will be released at the appropriate time. But does Islam permit individuals to be jailed for political dissent? Does Islam say that a man should be kept in jail even after serving his term? Does Islam permit individuals to be kept in jail for months and years merely because investigations into their cases have not been completed?

9863

CSO: 4656/166

GOVERNMENT IN CHARACTER ASSASSINATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST BEGUM BHUTTO, BENAZIR

Karachi AMN in Urdu 23 Apr 83 p 1.

/Text/ Karachi, 22 April--by staff reporter--Mr Meraj Mohammad Khan, leader of National Liberation Front and joint secretary of MRD /Movement for the Restoration of Democracy/ said a campaign of character assassination has been started against Begum Bhutto and Benazir, a campaign that he said is extremely disgraceful and a proof of moral bankruptcy. Refusing to disclose further details, he said that for the past 10 years different people have been receiving letters containing extremely disgraceful and morally degrading material pertaining to the two ladies. He said that he had also been told that this campaign was to have been started in 1979, but due to the disclosure of the secret by the daily MUSAWAT, the campaign was delayed. Now this campaign has been started in great secrecy and by means of letters. Mr Meraj also said that the people involved in these morally degrading activities should know that Begum Bhutto was once the "first lady" of this country and is at the same time a most popular woman politician. Such malignant activities cannot affect her popularity. But the people of Pakistan will never forget the people who have been involved in such activities. Mr Meraj said that political fights should be fought according to political rules and regulations. Indulging in personal attacks is self-defeating.

People supporting the introduction of Islamic principles should know that the Holy Prophet gave due respect to the daughters and daughters-in-law of his opponent in the same way he did to the family members of his own party. Mr Meraj said that Gen Ziaul Haq has truly entered the political arena and that his trip to Sind is positive proof of this. But as a matter of expediency, he did not announce it because he wants to crush his opponents as much as possible with the authority he enjoys so that no one is left to oppose him. His statement that the people of Sind want martial law to remain in force for another 6 years is proof of his intention as well as a challenge to the people of Sind. I would personally welcome it if he would leave the army and come into politics in his private capacity. If the people should elect him, then we will abide by their decision, but he should not try to get the army involved in politics. Referring to his meeting with Pir Pagara, Mr Meraj said that Pir Pagara had invited him to dinner, over which he had detailed discussions including the political situation in the country. Mr Meraj said that he and Pir Pagara explained the positions of their respective parties, and he added that it was a purely private meeting, neither side trying to convince the other of his point of view. Mr Meraj said that just as he did not accept this invitation for dinner to convince Pir Pagara of his views, similarly the Pir did not invite him to bring round to his point of view.

TAHRIK-E ISTIQLAL LEADER DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL CLIMATE

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 16 Apr 83 p 12

[Interview with Tahrik-e Istiqlal leader Musheer Peshimam]

[Excerpts] Tahrik-e Istiqlal's central leader, Mr Musheer Peshimam, was in Lahore district last week. We met him at Khurshid Mahmud Qusuri's house in Lahore. Malik Hamid Sarfaraz was also present. We interviewed Mr Peshimam specially for NAWA-I-WAQT:

[Question] In your view, why has martial law lasted so long?

[Answer] Because of the force of arms.

[Question] Are you saying that the government has used force wrongfully?

[Answer] Restrictions have been placed on political forces; leaders are under house arrest; stiff sentences have been handed out to party members by the courts. All this was done through the use of power.

[Question] Was it not the duty of political powers to prevent the imposition of martial law at any cost?

[Answer] This is how martial law was imposed: all leaders were suddenly put under house arrest, political activity was banned and, at the same time, elections were promised within 90 days. Under such conditions, first of all, we were powerless to do anything. Second, we as well as the nation believed that the martial law government would keep its promise. Thus, we were confident.

[Question] President Zia and the members of his cabinet say that the politicians have asked that elections not be held.

[Answer] I do not know of any politician who could have made such a suggestion. No politician would have suggested any such thing.

[Question] Why did you believe at first that elections would be held?

[Answer] The people of Pakistan love their armed forces. We believed what they told us. In the past, Yahiah Khan's martial law government fulfilled its promise to hold elections; those elections were free and equitable. The fact that the results of these elections were not carried out is beside the point. The fact remains that in the past, martial law governments kept their promise to hold elections. Thus, there was no reason to doubt this latest promise.

[Question] Some of your members say that MRD will not prove effective.

[Answer] I think that MRD has done what it could possibly do. All of its leaders and members are in jail. In addition, they have to suffer exile from the provinces and other restrictions. What more can be expected of them?

[Question] Do you personally believe that the MRD has followed the correct course of action?

[Answer] I would say that at present there is no opposition left in the arena except the MRD.

[Question] Are you satisfied with its performance?

[Answer] One is never satisfied; further effort is needed. If I say anything more, I will not be allowed to visit Lahore in the future. After all, I have to pursue my profession, as well as politics.

[Question] Do you hope to avoid sacrificing your profession.

[Answer] I will make the sacrifice if circumstances demand it; but nothing will be gained by deliberately making oneself a target.

[Question] Is Tahrik-e Istiqlal alone in defying the restrictions of house arrest and provincial exile?

[Answer] We are acting according to the MRD's instructions, which apply to all of its member parties.

[Question] You complain of restrictions and a ban on political activity, yet political parties hold all kinds of meetings; in spite of these restrictions, Muslim League parties merged with each other, Jamaat-e Islami held its elections; and the high commands of other parties go on tours. Would you call such conditions "restrictive"?

[Answer] We do not regard the parties that you have mentioned as political parties. They are playing the role of the martial law government's "B team" [i.e., helping the government]. What connection do they have with politics? If you notice a limited amount of political activity going on, it is because we are breaking the government's restrictions, which are still in force. But we pay no attention to them. We know that the people want democracy. The government says that elections will be held. Our efforts are directed toward that goal. I am sure that no effort is ever wasted.

[Question] Are opposition parties not aware of the fact that after such a long time, work is in progress within the country to establish the Islamic system and that this task should be allowed to reach completion?

[Answer] In my view, the way in which Islam is being promulgated is encouraging intense sectarian prejudices. The tension that one sees today among religious classes and groups never existed before, nor is the present situation worthy of a religion such as Islam, which is the standard-bearer of brotherhood. This feeling of fraternity is lacking today. What happened in Karachi is the worst example of the present state of affairs. The situation was brought under control with great difficulty. God knows what would have happened if things had gotten out of hand.

[Question] If the government should announce that elections will be held, will you participate in them?

[Answer] What kind of elections? Under what circumstances and conditions? We will have to see and think over these issues and make our decision accordingly.

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CSO: 4656/160

ZIA SAID TO BE FACING DECISION ON POLITICAL FUTURE

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 26 Apr 83 p 5

[Editorial: "It Is Your Decision"]

[Excerpt] The president's tour of Sind and the Punjab city of Gujranwala was, by the grace of God, extremely successful. Success followed him to Gujranwala after his victorious visit to Sind. A look at the attending masses reveals that they are waiting expectantly to hear something from him. Their ears were burning to hear things for so long they all came in droves to these meetings. This also testifies to people's keen, intelligent sense of hearing. When it is political poetry and the reciter is the president, it is not difficult to guess the intellectual level of the audience. The president expressed his impression of his trip to Sind in these words: "The warm welcome I received in the Sind made me wonder if I was really an elected representative..." With such remarks, some of the president's friends are even advising him to become a politician. Some are even saying that his party would be known as Shoora League. One need to be rescued from "friends" like these. A professional leader does not usually draw the number of people that came to hear him; such a large attendance could make anyone lose his political, if not mental, perspective. The president, however, should keep in mind that he is not only the president but also the chief of martial law administrator and chief of the armed forces as well. He is aware that the attention he is getting is due to his khaki uniform and the martial law. He is a cautious person and would perhaps not discard his uniform in order to join the political arena. He has seen Field Marshal Ayub's fate. Now, what other alternatives besides establishing Shoora League and wearing a political hat does the president have?

Perhaps he himself is not clear on this issue. The human sea that greeted him in Gujranwala amazed him as much as it did the organizers of the rally. A negative aspect of these rallies would be the strengthening of the brown-nose lobby of flatterers who say that elections, freedom of the press and expression of opinion and an independent judiciary are not necessary for this country, urging him to rule in peace since all people need is the name of Islam and protection of their families and property, which they have. If such advice is accepted and acted on, the country would face a catastrophe. The masses who come to hear him want, besides protection of family and property, revival of the political process.

The president got his feet wet in the political pool. Now, it is his decision: should he continue with this tumultuous political environment or should he establish a serious political atmosphere conducive to development and progress? The elections will take place after the "90 days" are over; the time for the president to make a decision on the country's political future is now. The people are waiting anxiously for this decision. Looking at the masses welcoming him and then deciding not to have Shoora League and not become a politician would indeed be an act of courage.

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CSO: 4656/173

JAMAAT-I ISLAMI LEADER CRITICIZED FOR IRRESPONSIBLE, FALSE STATEMENT

Karachi AMN in Urdu 21 Apr 83 p 2

/Text/ For some politicians and newspapers, it may perhaps seem important to know which of the politicians were responsible for imposing martial law and suggesting the postponement of general elections. In this connection, some believe it was Air Marshal (rtd) Asghar Khan, leader of the defunct Istiqlal Movement, who has been under house detention for the last 3 years. Others think it was Wali Khan, central leader of the defunct National Democratic Party. It may be recalled that Wali Khan's entry into other provinces was banned time and again and that he was also kept under detention a number of times.

One other point worth noting is that the people who have accused Asghar Khan and Wali Khan are elder politicians who have never been jailed or detained or who have never been ordered to leave any province, even for a single day. Other politicians have been prevented from calling or attending meetings, delivering speeches, accepting invitations, meeting people behind closed doors and going from one city to another. But the elder politicians engaged in accusing others can come and go anywhere they like, can make political speeches, call political meetings and even hold elections within their parties with no restrictions, whatsoever. They can even have access to Afghan refugee camps, which due to tight security arrangements are out of bounds to every and any person.

It was only a few days ago that Mian Tufail Mohammad, leader of the defunct Jamaat-i Islam, /JI/ said that Wali Khan called the government to account for its actions and suggested the postponement of elections. He also said that the very people who criticized us were the ones who proposed that martial law be imposed on the country.

If it is really true that Wali Khan suggested that elections be postponed and that the people who criticized JI were responsible for imposing martial law in the country, then it is also true that it is JI that benefited most from the postponement of elections and the imposition of martial law.

The people who wanted martial law and the postponement of elections should have been the people to have benefited the most by the fulfilment of their demands.

But Asghar Khan and Wali Khan both have been persecuted, whereas JI which had barely four members in the former National Assembly has acquired four ministries,

General Zia had promised the people that he would hold elections in 90 days. He did not fulfil this promise. He postponed the elections and after some time he included politicians in his cabinet and JI was also awarded four ministries. If the elections had been postponed at the suggestion of Asghar Khan and Wali Khan and if martial law was imposed in response to their demand, then as a matter of principle the distinguished members of the political parties of these two leaders should have been included in the cabinet. But their parties openly refused to accept any ministries in the nonrepresentative military government.

If JI was not responsible for imposing martial law and did not propose the postponement of elections, then it is difficult to understand the nature of the services rendered by it to be rewarded with four ministries simultaneously which were accepted with thanks.

But as the saying goes, there must be something behind the scenes that is being kept confidential.

Today's topic is not who was responsible for imposing martial law and postponing elections. People trying to raise this controversy are the people who are trying to detract the attention of the people from the real issue.

The real issue facing us today is when will the elections be held and when will the constitution be restored.

As long as no progress is made in the direction of democracy, people will be deprived of their fundamental rights and privileges and the doors of justice will remain closed.

The people's right to sovereignty should be restored. No fruitful results can be gained by digging up the past. We must think of the future. Without a constitution we stand naked and lose our self-esteem. This has been the state of affairs for more than 5 1/2 years.

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CSO: 4656/167

EDUCATIONAL REFORM ON NATIONWIDE BASIS ADVOCATED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 16 Apr 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Reform of the Entire Educational System"]

[Text] Those who are aware of the condition of the country's educational system will agree with the view of Dr Mohammad Afzal, the minister of education [as published], that efforts to reform the educational system piecemeal have not proved useful or fruitful. To improve the entire system and raise its standards, reforms will have to be undertaken simultaneously in all directions. The educational system poses a large and extensive problem comprising the educational syllabus from the primary school to the university; the medium of education; facilities available for science education and research; arrangements to bring primary, middle and high school education within reach of the general public; maintenance a balance between the rights and responsibilities of teachers; the protection of educational institutions from political influence; and the internal autonomy of institutions of higher learning and their financial strength. All these matters should be given primary importance in any reform of the educational system. Informed individuals agree that there is considerable room for improvement in all of these branches. As Dr Mohammad Afzal has said, no part of the educational system can be overlooked or given precedence over another. Primary and high school education are important and college has its own place in the scheme; universities are no less important than any other branch of education. Pakistan is a developing country with limited resources that have to satisfy the demands of its various institutions; it is not possible, therefore, to increase the budget for education to any great extent. But in view of the importance of education in national life, special facilities provided for education should be regarded as the best investment for national objectives. Any serious effort to reform the educational system and raise its standard of efficiency cannot bear fruit unless sufficient educational facilities are made available. Take, for example, the number of institutions of higher learning and the facilities they provide. At present there are 22 universities in Pakistan, proof of the progress the country has made since independence. But when we look at Japan, which has a population equal to that of Pakistan, we find that it has 500 universities, each with a budget greater than that of our largest university, we realize how far behind we are in the field of education. The president's advisor on education and training has expressed more than once his intense dissatisfaction with the state of science education, training and research. He believes that science education in our institutions of higher

learning is limited to "story telling" and the memorization of a few formulas. So much for the number of universities, their facilities and standards. As far as the atmosphere and political influences within these institutions are concerned, there is no need to say anything because those in power and the country's knowledgeable elements are well aware of the situation. In spite of some efforts by the government, we have not succeeded as a nation in deciding on a single medium of educational instruction. Several systems of education are in operation in this country. There are government educational institutions, missionary institutions and private institutions, all of which follow different directions of their own choosing. English has been displaced as the medium of instruction in name only. It is well known that there is no truth to the assertion that English is no longer the medium of instruction in any school. The children of the well-to-do study as before in schools where English is the medium of instruction. The children of the greater part of the population who are fortunate enough to be able to gain access to an educational system and are allowed by their parents to obtain an education study in schools where facilities are painfully inadequate. The syllabus up to the higher secondary level is very shallow, and instead of sharpening the mental faculties of children and youth, acts as a burden on them. This situation poses a challenge for our education authorities, especially the experts of the central ministry of education, and demands careful thought. What is needed is a review of the special education budget on a national level and an increase in it; improvement of the financial condition of universities and the granting of autonomy to them so that they can take care of their own affairs. Effective and clear-cut measures should be taken to establish a single medium of instruction and a common educational syllabus throughout the country. Emergency measures should be taken nationwide to purge educational institutions of political intrigues so that education can proceed in an atmosphere of peace and order. Special attention should be given to science and research in order to acquaint the new generation with the latest trends and discoveries. Only then will the country's educational system be improved and reformed.

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CSO: 4656/165

BRIEFS

PAKISTANIS' OVERSEAS WAGES--The money sent by Pakistanis overseas constitutes the most important source of the country's foreign exchange. But the competition for jobs overseas has become quite strong, as can be seen by the situation in Saudi Arabia, where it is possible to engage workers from the Philippines, South Korea, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India for the low monthly wage of 100 rials, equivalent to 750 rupees. An unskilled worker can earn that much in this country. The Indian Government has instructed its citizens to continue working overseas even at lower wages, and to maintain foreign exchange revenues, those working overseas may be given special concessions. Pakistan's standard of living even now is higher compared with these countries. We cannot compete with them when it comes to lowering wage rates nor should a country based on ideology, as Pakistan is, compete in an action that denigrates the dignity of human labor. We are a developing nation. We also need foreign exchange. Nevertheless, we should follow a course of action that will allow our workers overseas to lead a life of honor and dignity. [Editorial] [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 16 Apr 83 p 3] 9863

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